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# ***Daily Report***

# **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-93-046  
Thursday  
11 March 1993

# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-93-046

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11 March 1993

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**Cameroon**

**IMF Head Approves Economic Recovery Measures**

*LD1003195893 Paris Radio France International in French 1830 GMT 10 Mar 93*

[Text] Good marks for Cameroon: The economic recovery measures recently adopted by Yaounde satisfy the International Monetary Fund. IMF Director General Michel Camdessus spoke to Anne Corpet about this:

[Begin recording] [Camdessus] We have friendly, trusting relations with Cameroon and some time ago I expressed our appreciation for the courageous measures which the government has taken to attempt to put public finances in order and to reduce the considerable collective costs linked with salaries. The government has taken courageous, difficult measures. They have been accepted by the public. This is a very important element in a strategy of putting the Cameroonian economy in order. We are continuing to work with Cameroon and I believe that very shortly we shall be in a position to adopt a program which should make it possible for this economy to take off again.

[Corpet] How soon is very shortly?

[Camdessus] Very shortly means within the next few weeks. [end recording]

**Minister Discusses 'Fruitful' Visit to PRC, DPRK**

*AB1103091093 Yaounde CRTV Radio Network in French 1900 GMT 9 Mar 93*

[Text] Francis Nkwain, minister delegate to the minister of external relations, has returned to Cameroon after visiting the PRC and DPRK. Mr. Nkwain, who returned home on 6 March, said he met very enthusiastic and hardworking people who are respectful of the ancestral traditions and political institutions in their respective countries.

Concerning the results of the contacts he held in Beijing and Pyongyang, Mr. Nkwain said they were fruitful. Thus, part of Cameroon's debt was rescheduled by the PRC which also formally pledged to finance the project for the modernization of Guider Hospital in the Northern Province, Mayo-Louti Prefecture. Cameroon was also granted 2,000 yens, that is about (?95 million) CFA francs to be used for equipping the National Agricultural Equipment Studies and Testing Center. Furthermore, the PRC signed an agreement with Cameroon for the construction of a wood factory and an ice production unit for preserving and marketing fishery products in Cameroon. Concerning Pyongyang, Minister Nkwain stated that the main result was the consolidation of bilateral relations.

**Gabon**

**Communications Minister, PRC Envoy Discuss Cooperation**

*AB1003122793 Libreville Radiodiffusion-Television Gabonaise in French 2130 GMT 9 Mar 93*

[Text] Communications, Posts, and Telecommunications Minister Patrice Nziengui received PRC's Ambassador Sun Zhirong on 9 March. Here is Jacques Marogua Konguila Samouana with a report.

[Begin recording] The Chinese ambassador, His Excellency Sun Zhirong, paid a courtesy call on Minister Patrice Nziengui on 9 March. This first round of talks focused on the need to strengthen friendship ties between the Chinese and Gabonese peoples. The two statesmen expressed the desire to further promote cooperation in the field of information because the media plays a primary role in the world. The two men also discussed cultural issues during the talks. The PRC plans to conclude a cultural cooperation agreement with Gabon. [end recording]

**Rwanda**

**Foreign Minister, MOG Leader Meet, Discuss Events**

*EA1003203193 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1115 GMT 10 Mar 93*

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs and cooperation [Boniface Ngulinzira] yesterday met General Opaley, the commander of the neutral Military Observer Group [MOG]. The talks centered on the role of the MOG in enforcing the cease-fire in conformity with the joint communique issued at the end of the high-level meeting held from 5 to 7 March in Dar es Salaam between the Rwandan Government and the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF]. They [the government and RPF] committed themselves to implementing the cease-fire from 9 March at midnight, that is last night.

According to the communique, the MOG, between 10 and 13 March, will be responsible for identifying and locating on maps the positions of the Rwandan Armed Forces, and then between 14 and 17 March for supervising the return of the RPF forces to the positions that they were occupying before 8 February, the date when the cease-fire was violated.

The two men insisted on the need for carrying out the operations within the agreed period. The MOG commander called for the cooperation of the two sides, that is the government and the RPF, to help him carry out his mission



**Rebels Accuse Government of Violating Cease-Fire***EA1003203693 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in Kinyarwanda to Rwanda 1715 GMT 10 Mar 93*

[Text] A cease-fire was due to be implemented between the forces of the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] and the government.

However, that is not the way things happened on 10 March: Government troops attacked RPF forces positions in the commune of (Kinyoni) in (Ikisa) and (Keya). The artillery used by the government forces was (?placed in) Mukono behind Byumba and Rukomo [northern Rwanda] [words indistinct].

It is also worth remembering that on 9 March, the government troops shelled throughout the day in Karwasa, (Rukunda), (Gasakuza) and in areas on the way to [words indistinct] towards the road leading to Gisenyi.

The continuation of the war by the government forces shows that the Rwandan Government does not support dialogue. Peace is therefore still far away. The government violates its own agreements soon after signing them. Rwandans should know who continues to sabotage the peace that we so much wish for.

**Zaire****Conclave Chairman Denounces Foreign Help, Urges Unity***AB1003212093 Kinshasa Voix du Zaire in French 1800 GMT 10 Mar 93*

[Speech by Mandungu Bola Nyati, chairman of the ongoing conclave, in Kinshasa on 10 March—recorded]

[Text] I call on everyone not to transform this forum into a useless debate. We will try as much as possible to directly tackle the important point. As the head of state said on 9 March in his speech, the people need solutions, and I am convinced that everyone will do his best so that we can find concrete solutions to this crisis. We have come here because the head of state, by assuming his responsibilities, deemed it useful and urgent that we, Zairians, find solutions to our problems by ourselves, without foreign interference [applause] 30 years after our country achieved its independence.

Personally, I speak with great emotion, because in this very hall, our illustrious national hero spoke here and recalled on 30 June the meaning of our independence. Alas! Thirty years after independence, many of our compatriots do not understand its meaning. They do not understand the message of Patrice Lumumba to his wife and children. He said: Congo's history will never be written in New York, Washington, Paris, Brussels, or London, but rather in Kinshasa, which was Leopoldville at that time. I believe that it is up to us to achieve the goal predicted by our national hero, and today we are

writing our history in our capital. I am convinced that if everyone thinks of that hero and of all the people who died so that this country remains independent for Zairians, we will—inspired and guided by God and by them—succeed in finding our own solutions, which are of interest to Zairians.

We will do our best to make people forget about the grave insult of our brothers, when they called for foreign help. We were distressed to see that there were 600 young Belgian troops waiting to come and intervene as if Tarzan, the white man, would frighten the Blacks. We should be proud here to congratulate the head of state, who had the courage to say no to those white men. Is it still possible that 30 years after our independence 600 white men can come here with their weapons to dominate 40 million black people? No! I think it is time to make those white people understand that we are full-fledged human beings with the same rights as them. We also have a right to think and act in view of our own interests, which we know. We should not wait for the whites to come and show us our interests.

I am convinced that this conclave will help achieve the mental liberation of our people. It is not possible—I say it is not possible—that there are still some brothers who believe that the welfare of this country and the people will be achieved by foreigners. No! I often tell my friends: Let us look for money here, because those foreigners come to Zaire for money. Despite the events, there are some who do not want to leave. They want to stay here. They want to stay not because they like us, but because they know that here they will be happy. So, as long as foreigners know that they can be happy here, then what about Zairians at home? Zairians will be happy, first of all, by loving their neighbors. During this conclave, we should urge love for one another. If we do not love our neighbors, we will not love our people, these people with a mythical name that everyone has brought into disrepute and in whose name others have killed and told lies. In the people's name, love, patriotism, and nationalism must be spread. I count on all of you so that together, we can find solutions that will satisfy our people. We will do it as soon as possible, by acting, by trusting ourselves, and by praying to God for his guidance. Thanks a lot for your attention. [applause]

**Radical Wing of Sacred Union Issues Motion***AB1003221093 Kinshasa Tele-Zaire Television Network in French 1900 GMT 9 Mar 93*

[Motion issued by the radical opposition wing of the Sacred Union in Goma on 3 March]

[Text] We, the undersigned political parties of the radical opposition, public institutions, and the civil society, all members of the radical wing of the Sacred Union in the North Kivu Region, in total support for change and committed to the nonviolent struggle against the dictatorship still in power:

Followed with much dismay the communique by the so-called College of Founding Members of the Union for

Democracy and Social Progress [UDPS], read several times on Tele-Zaire and suspending founding member Birindua, who remains an unavoidable force to reckon with in the east of the country;

Seize this opportunity to condemn the tribalism currently reigning in the political leadership of the UDPS;

Condemn this measure adopted by a group, 90 percent of which are natives of a single region in the service of an individual;

Reiterate our unconditional support for our beloved leader, Faustin Birindua, symbol of change in Kivu;

Caution our politicians of the Sacred Union not to allow themselves to be dragged along by this extremist current based on ethnic and tribal considerations, and which is now pushing us toward a civil war.

In view of the foregoing, we request of the head of state, guarantor of the nation, the following:

1. The convening of an informal meeting of all the nation's active forces to harmonize the various viewpoints to ensure a really peaceful and conflict-free transition.
2. The appointment of the people who will form the new government resulting from the aforementioned meeting.
3. The streamlining of the legal documents governing the transition period and their enactment by the head of state.
4. The official recognition by the head of state of the High Council of the Republic, an organ instituted by the Sovereign National Conference.
5. The harmonization of the electoral timetable and the draft federalist constitution.

This motion was signed by Paluku Riverive, current chairman of the North Kivu wing of the Sacred Union, in Goma on 3 March. Other signatories are: For the RLP [expansion unknown], a political party—Didi Idi, federal chairman; for the MNL [expansion unknown]—

Bernard Jose Shango, provincial chairman; for the Social Christian Democratic Party—Kambale, provincial vice chairman; for the UDI [expansion unknown]—Thomas Kibira, provincial chairman; for the Union for Democracy and Social Progress—Reverend Pastor Andre Lu Bundu, federal chairman; for the MSD [expansion unknown]—Lu Keka, regional chairman; for the FND [expansion unknown]—Pili Pili Kasinde, regional chairman; for the public institutions—Momi Kalinda Ndandou, paramount chief; and for the civil society—Batabia Bussoki, regional chairman of the North Kivu Civil Society.

#### New Political Group Formed

AB1103113093 Kinshasa Voix du Zaire in French. 1800 GMT 10 Mar 93

[Text] A new political group has joined the list of our country's political parties. It is called the Group of Consensus of Independents Committed to Change [Groupe du Consensus des Independants Acquis au Changement, GCIAC]. The GCIAC is led by Mr. Diomi Ndongala Tshomambu. As you may have noticed, GCIAC is a branch of the Group of Consensus Committed to Change [GCAC]. Henceforth, this wing of the GCAC led by Mr. Etienne Eugene Diomi Ndongala Tshomambu, will be called the GCIAC.

This is a new political alliance made up of political parties and independent associations. It aims at reaching a consensus on political solutions by seeking the mutual consent of members without any constraints and emotions. As stated earlier, this group, GCIAC, consists of political parties and independent associations that are not accountable to anyone except to their members, so, there is no question of partnership or allegiance to any political blocs. The GCIAC's goal is totally change the old order in Zaire. The GCIAC will defend the cause of democracy and its positive effects.

## Kenya

**FORD-Asili Threatens To 'Expel' Asians***EA1003192693 Nairobi KENYA TIMES in English  
10 Mar 93 p 1*

[Front-page article by Johnson Gakungu: "We'll Expel Asians Says Ford-A Man]

[Text] FORD [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy]-Asili yesterday [9 March] repeated its threats to expel Asians from the country for allegedly supporting KANU [Kenya African National Union]. The opposition party's assistant national organising secretary, Mr Wanguhu Ng'ang'a, told Britain and India "to start making necessary arrangements to eventually receive back their load of these Asians".

He castigated the community as "racist, disrespectful and ungrateful exploiters". But he did not offer any evidence to support his accusations or name any members of the community who are guilty of the crimes he accuses Asians of committing. Mr Ng'ang'a was reacting to a story in yesterday's edition of the Kenya Times in which the chairman of the Pharmaceutical Society of Kenya, Mr Bharat Shah, pointed out that FORD-Asili activist John Makanga, who was recently arrested by police and charged with distributing seditious leaflets in the Rift Valley Province, is not a registered pharmacist.

Mr Shah had also cautioned any member of the society who engages in activities that might embarrass or bring the society's reputation into question that they would be disciplined. Mr Makanga, who runs the Kilimanjaro pharmacy on Hilton Hotel, Nairobi, is a close associate of FORD-Kenya activist Wangari Maathai, the author of the leaflets. Mr Ng'ang'a failed to capture the Westlands parliamentary seat in Nairobi during the last general election. He was trounced by Mr Amin Walji of KANU, who is an assistant minister for local government.

Mr Ng'ang'a's threats are the latest in a series of similar ones by opposition politicians to members of the Asian community for allegedly supporting KANU. The threats started in the run up to the December 29 general elections.

Mr Mwai Kibaki and Mr John Keen, who are the interim chairman and secretary-general and founder members of the Democratic Party of Kenya (DP) have issued similar threats in the past. Only three weeks ago, FORD-Asili Chairman Kenneth Matiba threatened Asians with dire consequences, claiming they were used as police reserves and that they reported directly to the head of state. All police officers serving in the Kenya police report to their commanding officers at their local stations.

Mr Matiba's utterances were in sharp contrast to those he made while on a trip to London when he urged Asians to come and invest in Kenya. FORD-Asili Secretary-General Martin Shikuku has also threatened Asians in the past.

Yesterday [9 March], Mr Ng'ang'a charged that Asians had chosen to side with KANU. He claimed the community was "giving out money to KANU" and also serving in the police reserve. The Kenya police has always recruited Kenyans of Asian or European origin to serve either as full time officers or as reserves alongside their African counterparts since independence.

This has always been lauded both in the country and abroad as an example of how different communities should live together harmoniously.

**Foreign Affairs Minister Comments on European Visit***EA1003201593 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting  
Corporation Network in English 1000 GMT 10 Mar 93*

[Text] The minister for foreign affairs and international cooperation, Mr. Kalonzo Musyoka, arrived in the country this morning after a two-week tour of seven European capitals and told a news conference that major donors had indicated their willingness to resume aid to the country. Mr. Musyoka said that it is now a general consensus in Europe that Kenya has made great strides in its democratization process.

The minister visited Italy, Sweden, Denmark, Belgium, Germany, Netherlands, and Britain. The minister said the aim of the tour was to renew contact with Kenya's traditional friends in Europe and brief them on the current political and economic situation in the country. Mr. Musyoka said he had received assurance from the Danish Government that it will resume funding projects undertaken in the country under the rural development fund and that equally, Denmark will not marginalize Africa so as to concentrate on the Eastern Europe countries.

The minister also announced that the European Economic Community, EEC, had agreed to immediately release 120 million shillings for smaller development projects, and equally confirmed that Kenya's entitlement of 23.5 million European currency units under the structural adjustment program will be forthcoming. The EEC will also fund a project for the importation of fertilizers to the tune of 20 million European currency units.

The minister noted that it was the feeling of the Belgian Government that asking Kenya to undertake political and economic reforms simultaneously was not a fair move. Mr. Musyoka said Germany had promised to look into the possibilities of resuming aid, while Sweden promised aid worth 145 million Swedish kronor to be released soon.

**Musyoka Meets German Official, Discusses Aid***EA1003084093 Nairobi KNA in English 1820 GMT  
9 Mar 93*

[Text] Bonn, 9 Mar (KNA)—The German minister for external affairs, who is also the deputy chancellor, Dr Klaus Kinkel, has said that his government will approach



the International Monetary Fund, IMF, to immediately consider assisting Kenya in her development programme. Dr Kinkel said this today when he met in his office Kenya's minister for foreign affairs and international cooperation, Mr Kalonzo Musyoka.

Dr Kinkel said his government was happy with the political and economic reforms that Kenya has made in the last one year. He said his government will hold bilateral consultations with Kenya during the month of June this year. Thereafter, he added, the two governments will sign a bilateral agreement. He said that the German Government had followed with keen interest the progress Kenya was making to democratise its institutions, including economic liberalization, and was happy with the efforts made by the Kenya Government.

"We will definitely support Kenya in all our efforts to bring meaningful changes necessary for her development", he said. Mr Kinkel said that he was pleased with the efforts being made by President Moi and Chancellor Kohl of Germany in strengthening relations between the two countries. He said such efforts had helped to iron out the misunderstanding that existed between Kenya and Germany during Kenya's general election.

In his response the minister, Kalonzo Musyoka, briefed the German minister that following the recent conflict in the Horn of Africa, and Somalia in particular, Kenya had received an influx of refugees totalling over 500 thousand. He said this number strained the country's resources and has interfered with security. He said most of the fleeing refugees had brought with them sophisticated arms. "We are therefore forced to ask for assistance from friendly donor countries like Germany to help us to cope with the situation in the area".

The minister said that Kenya had made very tangible reforms politically and economically which will not be reversed. He thanked Germany for supporting Kenya's case at the IMF. The minister was accompanied by the minister for tourism, Mr Katana Ngala, the financial secretary, Mr Kimutai, and Kenya's ambassador to Germany, Mr Ogotu Obare.

### Tanzania

#### Thai Minister Discusses Talks With Mwambulukutu

BK1103024993 Bangkok THE NATION in English  
11 Mar 93 p A2

[Text] Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania—Deputy Foreign Minister Surin Phitsuan arrived here yesterday on the last leg of a two-week trip to find new markets and strengthen trade ties with Africa.

Immediately after his arrival, Surin held talks with his Tanzanian counterpart, Emanuel Mwambulukutu.

They discussed the situation in Africa, including Tanzania's efforts to liberalize its economy.

Surin proposed that the two countries should further strengthen economic cooperation by concluding four future agreements on trade, protection of investment, avoidance of double taxation and air services.

He briefed the Tanzanian deputy minister on democratic developments in Thailand and Bangkok's role in cementing trading relations between ASEAN and Indochina, and said Thailand was ready to provide technical assistance to Tanzania.

Surin also presented a cheque for US\$5,000 [figure as published] to the Tanzanian government for drought relief.

During his three-day stay here, Surin is scheduled to call on senior officials, including Foreign Minister Ahmed Hassan Diria.

In a speech at dinner, Surin said the two countries could create greater mutual awareness by encouraging personal contacts at all levels and in all fields.

He also hoped to see the extension of diplomatic ties through the setting up of honorary consuls.

On Friday, he will pay a courtesy call on President Ali Hassan Mwinyi before leaving for Dubai en route to Bangkok.

Last year, two-way trade between the two countries totalled US\$38 million.

Thailand exports rice, textiles, sugar and footwear to Tanzania and imports asbestos, gemstones and cotton.

Surin is the first Thai minister to visit the East African nation. The two countries formally established ties in 1980.

Thai investors are interested in gemstones. About 70 Thais have been working in gem mines in northern Tanzania for the past two years. Surin plans to meet them.

Tanzania is the most populous country in East Africa, with more than 30 million people.

Several public health workers have been trained under a Thai aid programme which began in 1986.



**Mercenaries Set To Capture, Kill Savimbi Within 'Weeks'***MB1003102093 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0947  
GMT 10 Mar 93*

[Excerpts] Cape Town Mar 10 SAPA—A large group of highly trained South African mercenaries are set to take over Jonas Savimbi's headquarters within the next two weeks and kill him or take him captive, a Cape Town morning newspaper reported on Wednesday [10 March].

The mercenaries, numbering about 100, are former members of 32 Battalion, the Ovambo Battalion and other special fighting forces, according to DIE BURGER sources.

Many of them are already in Angola. Recruitment is being controlled from Johannesburg where three-day training courses are being held after which the men are flown to Angola.

"It is the Springbok team; it is not the old Mike Hoare's mercenaries", an MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] recruiting officer told DIE BURGER. [passage omitted]

Some of South Africa's more experienced soldiers are at the head of the group, including three black Angolans who distinguished themselves in the bush war against the MPLA and SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization].

They are a M. R. G. Queros, who was presented with the Honoris Crux medal for bravery and who leads the training team; Ruis Jinquera, Tony Viera, both described as former VK members, Lafras Luitingh, a member of the now disbanded Civil Co-operation Bureau, Buks Buys, previously of military intelligence, and a Gonzalves, who is to recruit former Koevoet [crowbar—former South-West African counterinsurgency police unit] members.

It is understood the recruiting officers have a list of soldiers and policemen who received retirement packages. Their attention is directed to black members of 32 Battalion, who are former Angolans.

Another officer, who is attached to the parachute brigade and is from Angola, said he rejected the offer because of family commitments.

A group of seven, led by Chaka Ernesto, a former 32 Battalion soldier, left Botswana last week for Luanda.

The contract which was signed by Maj-Gen J. Matos on behalf of the MPLA involves a payment of 10,000 American Dollars followed by the payment of 5,000 dollars monthly.

Group members recently bought a large amount of equipment, including clothing from Trappers Trading in Pretoria, said DIE BURGER.

Weapons are supplied to the mercenaries in Angola. "Luanda is the biggest scrap-heap for Soviet and other weapons in Africa," said a former Scout commando.

There is concern in defence and security circles that if the mercenaries are captured they could say they acted with the support and approval of the SADF [South African Defense Force] and the South African Government.

The mercenaries are set to carry out their operation within a week, an officer "who has information at his disposal" told DIE BURGER.

**Holomisa Discloses 1986 Plan for Cape Power Bloc***MB1103095593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0939  
GMT 11 Mar 93*

[Text] Port Elizabeth Mar 11 SAPA—A top secret military document compiled in 1986 outlining a master plan to develop the eastern Cape into an independent power block against the ANC [African National Congress] and UDF [United Democratic Front] was made public by Transkeian military leader Maj-Gen Bantu Holomisa on Thursday [11 March].

The plan, codenamed Operation Katzen, was allegedly a brainchild of military intelligence chief Lt-Gen Joffel van der Westhuizen who was then a brigadier in charge of the Eastern Province [EP] command.

It details the necessity of exploiting and taking advantage of the Xhosa struggle for unity as a nation and outlines the intention to create a "Xhosa resistance movement" under the leadership of Charles Sebe and under the covert control of the security forces.

According to the documents, Brig van der Westhuizen allegedly outlined the necessity for the movement to be similar in nature to Inkatha.

Gen Holomisa said the document had been drawn up in response to a state security council meeting held in 1985 under the chairmanship of then state president P. W. Botha in which a resolution to stabilise and normalise the unrest situation was taken.

The plan included a decision to replace then Ciskei leader Lennox Sebe and his colleagues with moderate pro South African members such as Charles Sebe.

"Lennox Sebe and his followers must be removed from the scene."

Gen Holomisa said the document would throw light on terms commonly used by security forces such "permanently removed", "take out" and "eliminate".

The term permanently removed from society is currently a topic of dispute at the inquest into the deaths of activists Matthew Goniwe, Fort Calata, Sparrow Mkonto and Sicelo Mhlawuli.

The four men were killed 20 days after a signal was sent from EP command to the state security council recommending that Mr Goniwe, his brother Mbofelo, and Mr Calata be "permanently removed from society".

The Defence Force maintains the term merely meant the long-term detention of the three activists.

#### Military Leader Details Document

MB1103105393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0958  
GMT 11 Mar 93

[Text] Port Elizabeth Mar 11 SAPA—Here follows extracts of Maj-Gen Bantu Holomisa's quotes at his press conference in Port Elizabeth:

"The social instability engendered by apartheid conditions in the eastern Cape [EC] assumed frightening levels and inspired awe in the already panic-stricken P. W. Botha regime.

"The eastern Cape was regarded as a fertile breeding ground for the groundswell of discontent still rippling beneath the surface in many parts of South Africa.

"The determination of the region to defy the regime's security apparatus... Remained a festering sore to boardroom planners.

"The deteriorating situation in the eastern Cape compelled the state security council, under the chairmanship of P. W. Botha, to hold a meeting in Port Elizabeth in 1985...

"All members of the state security council including the current State President F. W. de Klerk attended the meeting...

"Lt-Gen van der Westhuizen, then brigadier and commander of EP [Eastern Province] command, produced a plan detailing the course of action to be pursued in attempts at permanently normalising and stabilising the EC situation.

"The plan by Gen van der Westhuizen was codenamed 'Operation Katzen'... This plan was characterised by the following points:

- "The plan must entail minimum political risks for the RSA;
- "Actions must not be traced back to RSA; and
- "The Xhosa struggle for unity as a nation (particularly in Transkei) must be exploited or taken advantage of.

"Gen van der Westhuizen boastfully states that his 'plan contains a winning recipe and ingredients and the implementation thereof can wind up the eastern Cape case'.

"The success of executing the plan hinged on four phases:

- "The hard military phase. The establishment and expansion of the Xhosa Resistance Movement [XRM] in the eastern Cape, primarily among township residents, under the leadership of Charles Sebe and under covert control of the RSA security forces. 'This XRM

must in nature and even extent be similar to Inkatha and together with our security forces'.

"The co-option of existing (struggling) black resistance movements into the ranks of the XRM; the freeing of Charles Sebe and his son from jail; coup d'etat against Sebe; security alliance between EP command, Transkei Defence Force, and Ciskei Defence Force.

—"Phase two. To join together the eastern Cape, Ciskei and Transkei in a confederation of states according to kwaZulu-Natal concept; removal of Lennox Sebe and his followers from the political scene.

—"Phase three. The XRM plays a principal role in the unification of Ciskei and Transkei security forces and also works together with RSA security forces to establish general stability in the EC. 'The big stumbling block is Lennox Sebe and he also must be removed'.

—"Phase four. The establishment of the Xhosaland state is realised. The plan was vigorously pursued and phase one was implemented with a good measure of success. Gen Sebe was sprung from jail on Sept 25-6, 1986. The nucleus of the would-be XRM started receiving training in Transkei under the name of 'Iliso Lomzi' [those in charge]...

"We are... Very fortunate in this case because some of the ministers who served on the state security council like P. W. Botha, President de Klerk, Pik Botha, Kobie Coetsee and Adriaan Vlok are still alive and kicking.

"They will be expected to shed light on the murky activities of their government."

Gen Holomisa's last words were that he had 12 other secret files on covert activities by the South African Government.

#### Parties, Associations React to Keys Economic Model

##### ANC Calls Plan 'Antagonistic'

MB1003180793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1658  
GMT 10 Mar 93

[By Sean Feely]

[Text] Johannesburg March 10 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] tore into Finance Minister Derek Keys' Normative Economic Model [NEM] on Wednesday [10 March], saying it was antagonistic towards labour and shifted the burden of restructuring onto the poor.

But, economist Tito Mboweni said the ANC did "cautiously welcome" the document as a contribution to the debate on the country's future economic policies.

"Derek Keys has managed to, albeit with many issues not adequately addressed, come up with something concrete, that his predecessors failed to do," head of economic planning Trevor Manuel elaborated.

Mr. Manuel said the NEM's approach to labour was worrying, as it saw "labour as a problem rather than a resource".

The NEM advocated wage restraint and expressed some dissatisfaction with the collective bargaining structure of wage settlements, as this impacted negatively on productivity.

"The ANC is concerned that the approach in the document contains a thinly veiled right-wing approach to industrial relations," he said.

In addition, "the gist of the document is to shift the burden of restructuring onto the poor, we say this because there's no clear evidence of redistribution taking place."

Mr. Manuel said the NEM's focus on economic growth was laudable but was at the exclusion of any serious analysis of redistribution to increase participation and effective power in the economy.

"The socio-economic focus is weak. We are given no indication of an overall development programme, for example, no indication is given of how many houses should be built between now and 1997."

Furthermore, the NEM's intention of shifting taxation away from direct to indirect taxation would create extra suffering for the poorer sectors of the population.

"The poor are spending the bulk of their wages...They are therefore bearing more responsibility in taxes," he said.

On the NEM's thrust of significantly boosting investment, Mr. Mboweni said he did not believe there was a shortage of savings in South Africa.

"There have been numerous resources to invest. I think the reason why investment behaviour has been what it is, perhaps lies in the structural rigidities of the economy," he said, referring to inefficiencies inherent in the South African economy due to past apartheid policies.

The ANC also expressed misgivings about the economic framework and method in the document, and there appeared to be discrepancies between the figures used in the shortened document and the complete version.

"They've tried to put some numbers to their vision...even though it appears they might have dreamt them up," Mr. Mboweni said.

There was no model to show how the NEM panelists had calculated their figures, for example the growth in gross domestic product and the elimination of government dissaving. They could just be "thumb-sucks", he said.

### Rightwing Parties Oppose Model

*MB1103055393 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1600 GMT 10 Mar 93*

[Text] The economic program announced by Finance Minister Derek Keys has drawn criticism from rightwing parties.

The Conservative Party [CP] spokesman on trade and industry, Mr. Daan Nolte, said although the announcement was welcomed, it was doubtful whether it could be implemented because South Africa's economy was moving in a socialist direction.

The economic spokesman of the HNP [Reformed National Party], Dr. Pieter van der Dussen, said the program favored the large financially powerful institutions.

Meanwhile, the Iron, Steel, and Allied Workers Union has appointed a panel of experts to study the Keys model and to suggest appropriate action. The union's general manager, Mr. Nick Celliers, said the plan incorporated many advantages for the white worker, although the emphasis fell on the position of the black worker.

### SACOB Welcomes Proposal

*MB0903201193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1650 GMT 9 Mar 93*

[Text] Johannesburg March 9 SAPA—The South African Chamber of Business [SACOB] welcomed the proposals of the Normative Economic Model [NEM] on Tuesday [9 March] but stressed the economic growth and employment targets were the minimum required to ensure stability.

"A target of only three per cent growth in employment by 1997 means that the present chronic unemployment problem will worsen over the next three years.

"This fact should serve as a sobering reminder to policy-makers and politicians from across the political spectrum that the present constraints on the economy are significant, and that a concerted effort will be needed to reduce and eliminate them."

SACOB said it was therefore a matter of urgency for the government's proposals and similar ones by organised labour and business to be discussed.

The National Economic Forum would be an important vehicle for achieving consensus on economic proposals which would then be implemented.

The chamber, which represents 40,000 enterprises in the country, also challenged Finance Minister Derek Keys' budget speech next week to be judged by the targets set in the economic model.

SACOB said the NEM's proposals of reducing the overall tax burden and higher economic growth would be the yardsticks against which the budget would be assessed.



"Should he (Mr Keys) fail to make at least some progress towards the attainment of these and other goals contained within the NEM, the credibility of the model and the budget will be severely diminished."

#### **COSATU Says Document 'Valid'**

MB1003194893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1902  
GMT 10 Mar 93

[SAPA PR wire service issued by COSATU]

[Text] COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] does not view the proposal presented yesterday by Derek Keys as a blueprint. It can only be regarded as a discussion document, which reflects government thinking, and which will be the subject of negotiation and debate in the National Economic Forum and other public forums.

As such, COSATU believes that the document is a valid contribution in that it attempts to present an integrated vision, although we do not necessarily share the perspectives contained in the document. We have consistently attacked the ad hoc approach in government economic policy in the past.

In terms of the content of the document, it is currently being studied and we will provide more detailed and considered response in the near future. However, as a preliminary comment, we believe the proposal has several shortcomings but also some positive features.

On the positive side, we note the governments new commitment to socio-economic reconstruction and safety net. This could enable us to engage in constructive negotiations about how to address poverty.

On the negative side, we note a tendency to attack workers standards and centralised bargaining. This we are completely opposed to. Centralised bargaining is a critical vehicle through which a new economic policy can begin to be effectively implemented, particularly in terms of industrial restructuring. Furthermore, we see no possibility of agreeing on economic policy goals on the basis of low wages and poor labour standards.

Finally, our test of any proposals on economic policy, from government business or any other organisation is based on our vision of a reconstruction programme, i.e., whether it provides jobs and meaningfully addresses the legacies of apartheid and the poverty of the majority, whether it enhances the rights of workers and increases the avenues for democratic participation in policy-making.

#### **Trade Institute Shows Strong Support**

MB0903201293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1701  
GMT 9 Mar 93

[Text] Johannesburg March 9 SAPA—The Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut [Afrikaner Trade Institute—AHI] voiced its approval for the Normative Economic Model [NEM] proposals on Tuesday [9 March], saying they "merit strong support".

In a statement, AHI President George Huysamer expressed doubt that the proposals could be achieved within the next three years because of the political consensus needed to implement the measures.

"The depth of the present recession together with the short-term pain which a restructuring strategy will inflict, demands the design of a balanced short-term plan to deal with the acute unemployment and the possible socio-political instability in the economic transition lying ahead, and simultaneously to generate an upswing in the business cycle," he said.

Mr. Huysamer expressed the hope that next week's budget address the priorities outlined by the NEM namely that "an early revival of economic growth must be emphasised, and "a transitional safety net should be in place early on".

The AHI supported the vision of the NEM document of higher living standards for all, especially the poor, and its proposed realisation through the efficient operation of the market economy together with optimal market participation by all South Africans.

Mr. Huysamer urged government, organised labour and business to overcome the constraints facing the South Africa economy through "active cooperation".

#### **Two Traffic Officers Killed in Car at Vosloorus**

MB1003094393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0930  
GMT 10 Mar 93

[Text] Johannesburg Mar 10 SAPA—Two traffic policemen were shot dead in their car at Vosloorus on the East Rand on Wednesday [10 March] morning.

Police spokesman Lt Janine Smith said they were sitting in their car when they were approached by two men armed with handguns about 7.20am.

They fired through the driver's window, hitting both officers in the chest.

Two 9mm cartridges were found at the scene, Lt Smith said.

Their next-of-kin have yet to be informed. No arrests have been made.

#### **ANC, IFP Urge Midlands Members To Exercise Restraint**

MB1003133493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1232  
GMT 10 Mar 93

[By Craig Doonan]

[Text] Durban Mar 10 SAPA—Natal African National Congress [ANC] and Inkatha leaders jointly called for restraint from their followers, particularly in the Midlands region, on Wednesday [10 March].

They also appealed to their supporters to co-operate with police to find the perpetrators of three ambushes which



claimed 20 lives in the Table Mountain area of the Midlands over the past week.

The historic joint calls came after several ANC and Inkatha leaders held closed-door talks after a peace accord meeting in Durban.

"We're saying: exercise restraint, co-operate with police, remain calm," said Natal Regional Dispute Resolution Committee [RDRC] Executive Member Siphosiso Gcabashe.

The ANC and Inkatha leaders at the meeting had also agreed to assist police in trying to find the Table Mountain killers by instituting their own investigations, Mr. Gcabashe said.

Mr. Gcabashe, who also represents the ANC alliance on the RDRC, explained that political leaders had easy access to information from their followers which they could pass on to the police.

IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] Midlands Chairman David Ntombela echoed Mr. Gcabashe's remarks: "The IFP and ANC will work together and assist police in areas where there's violence".

The unprecedented joint statements by the two parties followed a RDRC meeting in Durban which was cut short due to the crisis in the Midlands.

The RDRC's executive committee felt there was important work to be done on the ground in the affected communities, explained a peace accord official.

The committee said in a statement after the meeting they endorsed the ANC and Inkatha calls and expressed their strongest condemnation of the killings.

Policing in the affected area around Table Mountain came under fire at a press conference after the meeting with ANC officials expressing their disappointment at the lack of police consultation with communities and political parties in the affected areas.

Journalists who visited the district on Tuesday added they had seen little and often no sign of police or soldiers in many of the volatile areas.

"We're appealing to the police: Give us room to participate in the deployment of the security forces. At present there is no liaison between the political parties and the police," Midlands ANC Secretary Sifiso Nkabinde said.

Questioned on what the ANC was doing to placate its followers, Mr. Nkabinde explained that leaders had been visiting areas of tension and urging ANC branch leaders to exercise restraint.

The organisation was also considering holding rallies to emphasise this call, he replied.

### Ministry Welcomes Appeal

MB1103075193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2217 GMT 10 Mar 93

[Text] Durban March 10 SAPA—The Ministry of Law and Order has welcomed an appeal by Natal leaders of the African National Congress [ANC] and the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] for restraint among their supporters and co-operation with police investigations into violence in the Natal Midlands.

In a statement on Thursday, a ministry spokesman said the joint ANC/Inkatha appeal "can only be described as extremely encouraging".

"It is a big step in the right direction of more consistent and permanent co-operation with the South African Police [SAP] by political organisations."

He added that the appeal by ANC and Inkatha could go a long way in reducing tension and the possibility of further violence in the Midlands.

At the same time, the police could be more effective in combating crime and violence.

"The SAP will do everything in its power to maintain and strengthen its ties across the entire spectrum of the community as it is now clear to everyone that crime and violence cannot be combated by policing alone," the spokesman said.

### De Klerk Fields Questions in Parliament

MB1003201093 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1445 GMT 10 Mar 93

[Question-and-answer session in Parliament in Cape Town with F.W. de Klerk, chaired by the speaker of Parliament—live; italicized passages in Afrikaans]

[Excerpts] [Speaker] *The Honorable member for Hercules, Mr. Solomon Barnard.*

[Barnard] *Mr. State President, what is your position on ministerial responsibility for corruption, misspending, and malpractices in the respective departments?*

[Speaker] *Honorable State President.*

[De Klerk] *Mr. Speaker, ministerial accountability is an established element of parliamentary practise in all countries with a good and respected democracy. For that reason our point of view is that ministerial accountability is accepted, and that, when malpractices or corruption occur in a minister's department, that minister must be held accountable. We further believe that ministerial accountability cannot be extended to the point where, simply because something takes place in a department, he must be held accountable or responsible. The test is whether he was aware of it, whether he ought to have been*

aware of it, whether adequate preventative measures had been implemented, and whether there had been good management overall. Sir, corruption occurs despite the best efforts of top management in departments and ministries throughout the world, as it does in South Africa. In no case among those instances of corruption so prominent in the news, as far as I am aware, are there any grounds to believe that any minister was aware of it, or was negligent about what was happening in his department. On the contrary, strong action was been taken, and new additional measures were instituted throughout.

It was this government, Sir, which established the Office of the Advocate General and expanded it to that of a full ombudsman. It was this government which set up every judicial commission of inquiry to examine corruption and malpractice. It was this government, Sir, which strengthened the position of the auditor general. It was this government, Sir, which, took action against incidents of corruption and malpractice wherever evidence called for it. Several people have been charged as a result of these commissions of inquiry. Some of them are still in progress. In other cases the attorney general refused to prosecute. So, Sir, this government's record on the handling of corruption is a clean one. I wish to say, in conclusion, that as far as corruption and malpractice is concerned, the level and regularity with which they have been discovered are shocking. It demands that we all seek the deeper causes, to identify those causes, and root them out completely. That is something the government is busy with.

[Speaker] *Honorable member for Hercules, continue.*

[Barnard] *It is clear that you have a sound knowledge of corruption. I wish to ask when are you going to answer my question, because you have not done so. Mr. State President, why did you send ministers like Gerrit Viljoen and Stoffel van der Merwe home with a golden handshake and allow them to leave this Parliament as millionaires, instead of dismissing them? Sir, you disbanded a whole government department.*

[Speaker] *Order. I think the Honorable Member has asked his question.*

[De Klerk] *Mr. Speaker, I would not like to challenge the honorable member's expertise in the subject he has addressed. Sir, Ministers Gerrit Viljoen and Stoffel van der Merwe received exactly the same pension which the honorable leader of the Conservative Party and the honorable deputy leader of the Conservative Party will receive. When they retired, they received a gratuity for their service as ministers. They are receiving a pension for the period they served as ministers in the Cabinet. Sir, I grant them that. That is what the law of the land determines. Dr. Gerrit Viljoen and Dr. Stoffel van der Merwe received no more of a golden handshake than any one else in this Parliament will receive, in accordance with the office they held on retirement. I have answered your question. But Sir, we are not prepared to allow a witch*

*hunt against ministers whose hands are clean and who served this country in an exemplary manner. [passage omitted]*

[Speaker] *Question number 4, the honorable member for Ceres.*

[MP] *Mister Speaker, the latest wave of violence in Natal is a shock to all South Africans, and many of us see it as a powder keg. My question to the honorable state president is if he cannot make a statement on this situation.*

[Speaker] *Honorable State President?*

[De Klerk, in English] *Mr. Speaker, I personally, and the government, and I'm sure I speak on behalf of all of us. We are shocked by the new depths to which the violent struggle in South Africa, and specifically in Natal, has sunk. The killing of innocent children, and those who travelled in public transport, Sir, was a deed of such atrocity that one cannot but be shocked. I want to extend my condolences to all those who suffered bereavement in that process.*

*Sir, we're very glad that the police had success with the cooperation of the community in accosting those who were guilty of that atrocious crime. The police have acted expertly and swiftly in that instance. But Mr. Speaker, the final solution, and the real solution for the violence in Natal and throughout our country, is the necessity of the leaders of all parties to really take hands, and take a firm stance against violence. But secondly, Sir, for the leaders of all parties to exercise discipline and control, and to ensure that their own followers stand back from violence.*

*Sir, therefore, we believe that reconciliation holds the key to the ending of violence. Tomorrow the minister of law and order will, Mr. Speaker, make an effort to bring such leaders together. He will travel to the Midlands of Natal, where a delegation of the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] and a delegation of the ANC [African National Congress] will meet, I believe at this stage, that on the one side it will be led by Minister Ngubeni, and on the other side by Mr. Harry Gwala. Sir, I hope that this meeting will result in progress toward peace and reconciliation in Natal.*

[Speaker] *Honorable member for Ceres?*

[MP] *The state president referred to the cooperation of the communities, and the following question is whether, according to police opinion, the communities really fully contributed to the arrests which were made?*

[Speaker] *Honorable State President?*

[De Klerk] *Mr. Speaker, there has been excellent cooperation from the community, and if the police could get that sort of cooperation at all levels then we would achieve greater success in the solving of crimes.*

[Speaker] *Order, order. The time for this session has elapsed. Order. I have not finished speaking. Seeing that*

*this is the first session of this nature, I will ask two more honorable members to pose short questions, and I also appeal to the state president to give short answers. I now allow question number 6, the honorable member for Pietersburg.*

[MP] *Mr. Speaker, I want to ask the state president, in his capacity as the uppermost command of the South African Defense Force [SADF], if he considers integrating MK [Spear of the Nation—ANC military wing] and APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army] members either as organizations, and or as individual members in the SADF?*

[Speaker] *State President?*

[De Klerk] *Mr. Speaker, there are investigations underway, and these have been initiated by the Defense Force itself. They have already progressed far with plans on what can be done in this regard on the way forward. Our view is that we do not recognize those forces as forces. Our view is that all South Africans who comply with laid down standards must be in a position to become members of the Defense Force. Our view is that we will not apply integration through the acknowledgement of forces as forces, as if they were equal to the Defense Force, for instance; but we want every South African individual who has the qualifications, possibly the necessary training as well, to be considered for registration should he apply.*

[Speaker] *Honorable member?*

[MP] *Emanating from the honorable state president's answer, I would like to know from him whether he, therefore, foresees the character and the composition of the South African Defense Force as reflecting the South African population, also regarding the command structure of the South African Defense Force.*

[Speaker] *Honorable State President?*

[De Klerk] *Mr. Speaker, the Parliament of South Africa, according to our vision, must represent the total population of South Africa, and all public institutions, must, in a fair manner, without abandoning the principle of merit, also be accessible, and represent the total spectrum of the population. For that reason, Sir, with due consideration of the principle of merit, we believe that every South African should be able to progress to the highest post. [passage omitted]*

#### **De Klerk, Botha Meet Jordanian Delegation**

MB1003052693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1805 GMT 9 Mar 93

[Text] Cape Town March 9 SAPA—A Jordanian delegation seeking closer relations with South Africa met the state president, Mr. F W de Klerk, and Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr. Pik Botha on Tuesday [9 March].

Mr. Khaldun Abuhassan and Dr. Kamel Ajlouni, emissaries of Jordan's King Husayn, presented letters to Mr. de Klerk and Mr. Botha from their king and crown prince.

The two men headed a delegation of six business leaders, scientists and royal advisers who are in South Africa to explore closer ties and co-operation in the fields of commerce and trade, science and technology, mining, agriculture and tourism.

Mr. Abuhassan, chairman of the Amman Chamber of Industry, said their visit was the culmination of good relations between Jordan and South Africa in the political, economic, cultural and religious fields.

"We have cherished the relationship between our two countries for the past 15 years," he added.

Dr. Ajlouni is a former minister of health and president of Jordan's Science and Technology University.

#### **IFP Claims NIS Agents Linked to ANC Planned March**

MB0503160693 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 5 Mar 93 p 7

[Unattributed report: "NIS Linked To March on Ulundi, Says IFP"]

[Text] Durban—In another round of accusations on Wednesday, [3 March], the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] charged that agents linked closely to the National Intelligence Service (NIS) were directly involved in planning a threatened ANC [African National Congress] march to Ulundi, the KwaZulu capital.

The IFP said the key players in this plot were the head of the ANC's department of intelligence in Natal, Mo Shaik; another ANC operative, Russell Christopher; police major Hentie Botha; and an agent under his control, Wessels Jordaan.

The IFP claimed that Botha was the head of the police's crime intelligence service in Natal, with known links to NIS.

According to the IFP, Jordaan took a reconnaissance trip to Ulundi in a Mercedes-Benz car and also photographed the KwaZulu government buildings for the ANC.

On Wednesday, Christopher admitted knowing Jordaan, but denied having worked with him.

"Mr Jordaan is known to me, but the allegations are totally unknown to me," he said.

Christopher said his department would respond to the allegations "probably within the next 48 hours".

To substantiate its allegations, the IFP handed members of the media a transcript of an alleged telephone conversation between Botha and Jordaan.



At the start of the conversation, a voice, supposedly Botha's, asks in Afrikaans: "How's it going there with old Shaikie?"—presumed to be Shaik.

Jordaan: "I do not [word indistinct] I tried to go there yesterday to hear what is going on."

The recording goes on to where Botha actually tells Jordaan to phone Christopher and ask him whether there would be work for him (Jordaan) in connection with the Ulundi march.

Botha: "Yes, you must phone him and ask him what has happened with this march to Ulundi—is there going to be no work for you?"

IFP spokesman Ed Tillet said the transcript and information about Jordaan's trip to Ulundi had come from an IFP agent within the ANC.

Tillet said the revelation went further to bear out the recent claim by IFP president Mangosuthu Buthelezi that the State, through the NIS, was involved in a smear campaign against the organisation.

In other IFP charges, Tillet led reporters to office premises on the eight floor of a building in West Street, Durban, from where Botha "clandestinely operated".

According to Tillet, the officer worked through a front company, Herman Coal, which was ostensibly engaged in coal export and import.

The company was discovered by IFP investigators a few days ago and had since vacated the offices.

An agent for Anglo American Properties said the company's lease was due to expire.

Tillet said they believed the company was involved in political activities against the IFP.

#### **CP Blames National Party for 'Chaotic' Situation**

*MB1003132493 Pretoria PATRIOT in Afrikaans  
26 Feb 93 p 4*

[Unattributed report: "ANC Wants To Replace White Power with Revolutionary State"]

[Text] In the eyes of the leftwing forces, the product of a negotiated settlement will be a constitution which will end Afrikaner freedom, freedom of black groups, freedom of Christian Western civilization, and freedom of First World standards and economic order.

It is being piously upheld as the constitution of a peaceful, democratic, and non-racial unitary state called the new South Africa, but it is in fact nothing more than a revolutionary state, Mr. Hertzog said in Parliament during a debate on violence.

He said the Conservative Party [CP] demands that the National Party [NP] apologize to the South African security forces for legalizing murderers such as APLA

[Azanian People's Liberation Army], and MK [Umkhonto we Sizwe—ANC military wing] in South Africa.

A lot of innocent blood has already flowed, and a lot of misery began as a result of this unnecessary legalizing of these murder organizations.

APLA has declared war, also against the security forces. Many security men have already died.

The ANC is threatening whites, and Mr. Mandela's announcement that violence could spill over into white residential areas, has sent shockwaves through South Africa.

That is why the state president's measures to help will not convince the most naive layman that the government was ever serious about these problems since 1989.

As a matter of fact, the government could be held directly responsible for the present situation of chaos, which borders on anarchy and even a civil war.

One can add to that a situation of economic deterioration, political uncertainty, chaotic social conditions, decadent moral decay, violent crime and robbery, murder aimed at creating a climate for a revolutionary take over by anti-Afrikaner and anti-white communist-oriented forces.

It is very clear now that we are sitting with a government that has not only lost control, but is deliberately pursuing a strategy which will inevitably lead to intimidation of whitedom to accept its so-called peaceful, democratic unitary state.

#### **Country Declines Judge for Transkei Inquiry Into APLA**

*MB1003091493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0543  
GMT 10 Mar 93*

[Text] Umtata March 9 SAPA—South Africa has declined to provide a judge to head a Transkei inquiry into Azanian Peoples Liberation Army [APLA] activities in the homeland, Transkei leader Maj-Gen Bantu Holomisa said on Tuesday [9 March].

In a diplomatic note South Africa recently informed Transkei that its confidence in the findings of a Goldstone Commission committee into APLA activities in the eastern Cape had prompted its decision to withdraw an offer of a judge to head the Transkei inquiry.

This follows earlier threats of cross-border raids and claims by the South African Government that APLA was using the homeland for training and as a launching pad for attacks on whites in South Africa.

Gen Bantu Holomisa said on Tuesday South Africa was "anticipating the findings of the Goldstone Commission, thereby casting a shadow of doubt" on its independence.

Although the commission's terms of reference included the eastern Cape, allegations by South Africa largely



affected Transkei and the commission would make its findings without having heard evidence from Transkei officials who refused to co-operate with the Goldstone inquiry, he said.

Gen Holomisa said there would be no Transkei inquiry and the "matter is now closed".

#### **Committee Proposes 4-Tier Forum for Talks**

*MB1003110193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0819 GMT 10 Mar 93*

[By Pierre Claassen, political correspondent]

[Text] Cape Town Mar 10 SAPA—A new four-tier forum aimed at full-time constitutional negotiations at senior leadership level is to be proposed when the 26-member facilitating committee meets outside Johannesburg next Thursday [18 March].

The new structure is expected to start working on April 3, immediately after the planned first meeting of the new multiparty negotiations conference on April 1 and 2.

The proposed new negotiations structure was arrived at by a 10-man agenda committee on Tuesday and will be put before the full facilitating committee on March 18 for ratification or amendment.

"We are proposing a completely new structure in which more senior people will do the negotiating," a negotiator said. Negotiations would have to be at the minimum level of secretary-general.

The first tier would be known as the plenary where party leaders would do the negotiating, followed by a negotiating forum where the three-delegates-plus-two-advisors format would be used. Here too, senior negotiators are to be involved.

The current facilitating committee is to be converted to the third tier negotiating council consisting of one delegate and one advisor for each party. These would be senior people of at least vice-president or secretary-general level.

Finally, the current agenda committee would be converted to a planning committee of 10 members.

A technical committee to break deadlocks has also been proposed with the following members:

Former Pan-Africanist Congress Second Deputy Vice-President Dikgang Moseneke, Joe Matthews of the Inkatha Freedom Party, Mac Maharaj of the African National Congress/South African Communist Party alliance, and Fanie van der Merwe of Constitutional Development Services.

Sources working for the new multiparty negotiations forum said two new names to replace Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] had been circulated among member parties.

Agenda committee sources said agreement was reached on Tuesday that the negotiating process would be initiated by the 10-man planning committee which would draw up an agenda for the negotiating council, which would in turn deliberate on a one-delegate one-advisor basis under a chairman panel of eight.

Once they reached agreement, the agenda would move up to the 26-member forum for higher level ratification, then to the negotiating forum and ultimately to the plenary where agreements would be formally adopted at leadership level.

The plenary would approximate the old Codesa style with 10 delegates a party and would be convened when progress dictated. It would be the highest decision-making body and therefore required the party leaders' presence.

It was also suggested the plenary should have international chairmanship.

This would be established by a combination of representatives from international bodies such as the United Nations, Organisation of African Unity and European Community, as well as selected local organisations forming a chairmanship committee to provide rotating chairmen.

Tuesday's proposals were agreed to at the agenda committee comprising: Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer, African National Congress Secretary-General Cyril Ramaphosa, Pan-Africanist Congress Secretary-General Benny Alexander, Rowan Cronje of Bophuthatswana, Zam Titus of the Transkei, Joe Matthews of the Inkatha Freedom Party, Colin Eglin of the Democratic Party, Joe Slovo of the South African Communist Party, Pravin Gordhan of the Natal/Transvaal Indian Congresses and Mr M. Webb of the Ciskei.

Elaborating on the deadlock-breaking mechanism, one committee member said that apart from the committee being proposed, further mechanisms which could be employed included meetings of party leaders, bilateral talks and international mediation.

Ultimately referendums could be used to decide issues on which parties agreed they would not reach consensus on such as the question of an unitary versus federal state.

Rather than block the process parties should admit they were not going to agree and then a snap referendum could be held "to let the people decide". The source stressed this was the ultimate, and an extremely costly, deadlock-breaking mechanism and would not lightly be considered.

**11 Mar Review of Press Editorials, Commentaries**  
*MB1103135393*

[Editorial Report]

**THE STAR**

New Sanctions Drive 'Counterproductive'—“While state legislatures in New York and Oregon, under pressure from ANC [African National Congress] supporters in the U.S., were preparing to press ahead with new sanctions, Andrew Young, former U.S. ambassador to the United Nations and staunch anti-apartheid campaigner, was urging multinational corporations 'to get back into South Africa when the time is right,'” notes a page 16 editorial in Johannesburg **THE STAR** in English on 11 March. “Young’s stand is much more in line with the ANC’s position on sanctions.” ANC leaders, “with their feet firmly on South African soil, know the score: facing huge expectations of upliftment by their deprived black constituents, they need as much investment as possible once their conditions are met.” A new sanctions drive will be “counterproductive,” and could place post-apartheid South Africa, “like ‘liberated’ Namibia, in the anomalous situation of still having to cope with sanctions.”

**BUSINESS DAY**

Education Structure Defect Holds Back Country’s Development—Johannesburg **BUSINESS DAY** in English on 11 March in a page 6 editorial believes the “most depressing” aspect of Finance Minister Derek Keys’ assessment in his economic model of the “‘structural defects’” holding back South Africa’s development is the one on education. “Events of the past few weeks have done nothing to lessen the impression that the problem has overwhelmed the people who are supposed to be putting things right.” Therefore, the early appointment is needed of a “small, high-profile group of educationists with the task of co-ordinating the move towards nonracial, compulsory education.” Perhaps the appointment could be made by the constitutional negotiating forum which comes into being on 1 April.

Survival of Keys’ Economic Plan Depends on ANC—A second editorial on the same page contends that since a coalition government “dominated by the ANC and the NP [National Party] is probably just around the corner, the survival of the Keys plan depends as much on the ANC as on anything else. The ANC and COSATU’s [Congress of South African Trade Unions] diplomatic but critical initial response to the plan signals that they, like Keys, are ready for a new, more advanced phase in the country’s economic debate.” However, if the negotiation and horse-trading over South Africa’s economic restructuring drags on for as long as its political equivalent, “we may find ourselves operating on a mortally ill economy.”

**SOWETAN**

Praise for Keys’ Economic Plan—The five-year plan to restructure the South African economy unveiled by Finance Minister Derek Keys is “by far the most ambitious ever devised by this Government,” states a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg **SOWETAN** in English on 11 March. “It presses all the right buttons—reducing the inflation rate from last year’s average of 14.5 percent to 4.5 percent by 1997, achieving an annual growth rate of 4.5 percent to create 1.3 million jobs within five years, cutting corporate tax, limiting Government spending and creating a safety net for the underclass.” The plan also shows the government “is not averse to borrowing ideas from its political opponents. This is important because it tells us that the Government, despite its bluster in public, does listen and is receptive to good counsel.”

**CAPE TIMES**

Appraisal Welcome of Ministerial Pay, Perks—Cape Town **CAPE TIMES** in English on 8 March in a page 6 editorial notes that President de Klerk has “wisely intervened” in the row over cabinet ministers being paid to stay in their own homes. The experts he has appointed to examine the scheme should either vindicate it or come up with improvements. “Bland assurances from government itself are simply not good enough in these days of transition and adaptation. In any event the full ambit of ministerial pay, perks and conditions deserves careful appraisal in the new South Africa and the sooner the process begins the better.”

## Angola

**Spokesman Says Government Rejects Savimbi Proposals***LD1103000893 Lisbon RDP Antena 1 Radio Network in Portuguese 2300 GMT 10 Mar 93*

[Text] [Announcer] We have Angolan Presidential Spokesman Dr Aldomiro da Conceicao live on the line from Luanda. Good evening Doctor.

[Da Conceicao] A very good evening to you.

[Announcer] Why has there been no official reaction so far from the Angolan Government to Jonas Savimbi's speech?

[Da Conceicao] There has been no official reaction so far, but the fact is that the government categorically rejects the proposals contained in Jonas Savimbi's speech.

[Announcer] So the government rejects the revision of the Bicesse peace accords?

[Da Conceicao] It rejects, among other things, the revision of the Bicesse accords which we regard as untouchable.

[Announcer] There seems to be a contradiction as far as the Angolan Government is concerned: How can it on the one hand uphold the spirit of Bicesse as a whole, while, on the other, calling for an end to the arms embargo, that is to say, for the cancellation of one of the clauses of the said accords, the Triple Zero Option?

[Da Conceicao] If the war continues, we will have to review that principle. If UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] wants and is prepared to make peace and implement Bicesse, then we are prepared to implement Bicesse in full. We believe that it is impossible to achieve anything better than Bicesse. We believe that Angola's fundamental problem is not traceable to whatever imperfections or omissions may be ascribed to Bicesse, but rather to the inability of one of the sides to honor its word.

[Announcer] Might a way of bringing UNITA back to dialogue, to the restoration of legality in Angola be to offer Dr Savimbi the vice presidency?

[Da Conceicao] No, so far we have not looked at it on that basis. It is not even envisaged in Bicesse. The accords do not envisage one of the sides having to make such a concession. So far we have made a concession which was the creation of a national unity government with a number of portfolios available for UNITA. UNITA has refused to participate in that government and to take its seats in parliament because it will not recognize the election results.

[Announcer] But do you not, does no one in the Angolan Government consider such a possibility?

[Da Conceicao] Only recently, in an interview with REUTER, our president admitted the possibility of the government offering Dr. Jonas Savimbi a post.

[Announcer] Vice president, for example?

[Da Conceicao] He did not specify the nature of the post he might offer. Besides, our constitution does not provide for the existence of a vice president, so we would have to change the constitution.

[Announcer] Concerning the situation on the ground. Cabinda: Is the Government in control in Cabinda?

[Da Conceicao] We are in control in Cabinda. Under the accords there has been no demobilization in Cabinda, since it was necessary to keep government troops there because Cabinda is coveted by certain neighboring countries. So we kept our armed forces in Cabinda, they have not been demobilized and are capable of meting out the proper riposte to any act of aggression, be it external or from internal forces.

[Announcer] There are reports here in Lisbon of a diplomatic offensive by the Angolan Government in various African capitals. My question to you is very specific and is as follows: Whom will the Angolan Government ask for military aid?

[Da Conceicao] Of what kind? Manpower, or war equipment?

[Announcer] Both kinds, men and equipment.

[Da Conceicao] According to our general staff, at the moment there is no immediate need for any external assistance in terms of manpower. All we need is war equipment, logistic materiel. That we do need. We also need instructors. But we do not need manpower, because, do note, at the moment young men and demobilized soldiers are re-enlisting in great numbers, in their thousands. And we are not coping with organizing them into units because we lack the capacity, since we lack barracks, we lack uniforms and we lack equipment. So manpower we do not need.

[Announcer] Dr. Aldomiro da Conceicao, thank you and good evening. That was the Angolan presidential spokesman telling us that the Angolan Government rejects the proposals contained in yesterday's speech by Jonas Savimbi.

**Minister Chikoty on Savimbi Cabinet Post Offer***MB1003122093 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1100 GMT 10 Mar 93*

[Exclusive telephone interview with Deputy Foreign Minister George Chikoty by correspondent Steven Lange on the "Channel Africa Report" program; date not given—recorded]

[Text] The Luanda government is prepared to offer UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of



Angola] leader Jonas Savimbi a ministerial post in the Angolan Government, even after the recent escalation in hostilities in that country. Reacting to Savimbi's radio address yesterday MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister George Chikoty described the UNITA leader's attitude as very confusing. He speaks to Steven Lange:

[Chikoty] He's involving a new place, that is in Geneva, whereas I think that peace can be negotiated anywhere. It can be in Angola, it can be in Addis Ababa and anywhere else, so... [pauses] and the other thing is that he's talking about forming a government of national union. There is a government of national union that has already been formed, to which he was invited and is not participating. So what I have got to say here is that this war that Mr. Savimbi has been waging, if it's only for a government of national union, which is already in place, well, then this war is really a very stupid war because we did not need to go for a war if he needed more positions because the Angolan Government has given positions to UNITA. It is ready to give one or more to even Mr. Savimbi himself if he wished. So, I think that for such kind of things we do not need a war.

[Lange] What positions would you offer him in the government?

[Chikoty] Well, I think that the president stated very clearly that if he wanted a ministerial position in the government I think it will be given to him.

[Lange] Dr. Savimbi said that he wanted the UNAVEM [UN Verification Mission] special representative Margaret Anstee to be replaced by an African. Would you support such an idea?

[Chikoty] I think that the most important thing is not the color or the continent from where the person comes from. What's more important is impartiality, the capacity of the person to handle the issue. I think that Mr. Savimbi, by doing so, he was trying to respond to some of the popular reactions that took place in Luanda. He is trying to disqualify Miss Margaret Anstee, whereas for a long time he's been saying that Miss Margaret Anstee will be one of the persons whom he could talk to.

#### Government Convoys Head for UNITA-Held Huambo

MB1003180993 London BBC World Service in English  
1700 GMT 10 Mar 93

[From the "African News" program]

[Text] Reports from Angola say two new government army convoys have set out from the port of Lobito and are now heading for the central city of Huambo, which fell to forces of the opposition UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] movement last weekend. A BBC correspondent in the capital, Luanda, says this strengthens suggestions that the government is

determined to launch counter-offensives as soon as possible. Relief agencies trying to organize a distribution of aid into Huambo have been told by the government that it cannot rule out the possibility of some form of attack. Two columns of government troops which set off from the same area for Huambo last month have so far been unable to break through to the city.

#### Communique Says Huambo 'Open' to 'Democratic World'

MB1103121993 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 1200 GMT 11 Mar 93

["Communique" issued by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola Foreign Affairs Secretariat]

[Text] 1. [number as heard] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] Foreign Affairs Secretariat hereby informs the Angolan and international communities that, in the wake of the liberation of the capital of the central highlands of Angola, the city of Huambo is open to the democratic world [words indistinct] the following (?conditions):

- 1) Newsmen are invited to visit the city of Huambo and to make direct reports to their (?countries).
- 2) Humanitarian aid organizations are cordially invited to [words indistinct] people in need [words indistinct] equipment and other basic goods.
- 3) The UNITA Foreign Affairs Secretariat [words indistinct] international cooperation.

[Issued] Huambo, 11 March 1993

[Signed] General Jaka Jamba, deputy secretary for foreign affairs

#### MPLA, UNITA Said Preparing To Battle for Cubal

MB1003204593 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 2000 GMT 10 Mar 93

[Text] The opposing parties in Angola are preparing for a new battle for the control of the central highlands, this time at Cubal, 200 km east of Huambo, which fell to UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] after 55 days of bloody fighting.

Although an international arms embargo is in place, the Angolan Government is using its revenue from the sale of oil to reequip its troops as rapidly as possible. Brand new automatic rifles from Israel have reportedly been seen at Cubal.

Angolan hospital authorities say the civil war has claimed the lives of 50,000 people in the past three months. Thousands of women and children are streaming to over-crowded hospitals in Luanda. Refugees from Huambo are also expected to begin arriving in Luanda soon. Cases of cholera and malnutrition are common.



**UNITA Reports 3 Alleged Mercenaries Were Businessmen**

*MB1103074693 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 11 Mar 93*

[Excerpts] Now that the battle for Huambo is over and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] forces have fully taken over that province, the incontestable truth has surfaced about the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] government's machinations concerning three southern African businessmen who had been accused of being South African mercenaries in the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] military service.

(Jan Hendrickse), a South African citizen, was one of those abducted by the MPLA-PT troops. In an interview with the Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Huambo, he disclosed that he and his two companions, (Karl Visagie) and (Ze Pedro) came to Angola with the aim of selling vehicles. After visiting the city of Lubango, they went to Huambo, where they were detained by agents in the service of General Jorge Sukissa. [passage omitted]

Commenting on their stay in jail, those businessmen said they had been poorly treated, particularly with regard to food, which they described as very bad. In turn, they thanked UNITA for affording them very humane treatment in Huambo, where they have comfortable accommodation. They have been given some clothing.

Political art does not permit presumption, nor can it be compared to a simple game of soccer. Reports that mercenaries were fighting alongside the UNITA troops in Huambo was nothing other than a farce that has been denied by facts available today. The two [number as heard] men the MPLA-PT had described as mercenaries have been captured by UNITA in Huambo and it was concluded that, contrary to the MPLA's reports, they were Namibian businessmen whom Gen. Jorge Sukissa had forced to make confessions to the media, as though they were mercenaries. [passage omitted]

**MPLA Reportedly Hires 8,000 S. African Mercenaries**

*MB1103072293 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 11 Mar 93*

[Text] It has been learned that 8,000 South African mercenaries, who formerly served in the Buffalo Battalion, have been contracted by the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] embassy in South Africa to fight side-by-side with the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] troops. These developments come at a time when the National Union for the Total Independence of

Angola [UNITA] president has threatened to extend the war to Cabinda, if Soyo comes under attack by foreign mercenaries.

The UNITA armed forces have also been given orders to execute captured mercenaries.

**National Assembly Seeks UN Resolution to Crisis**

*MB1003071793 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 8 Mar 93*

[Report on speeches at the National Assembly by Joao Melo, Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola deputy to the National Assembly, and Pedro Sebastiao, deputy defense minister, by Radio Angola Reporter Goncalves Inhangica; in Luanda on 8 March—first paragraph studio introduction]

[Text] The National Assembly has just approved a resolution demanding that the UN Security Council take steps to put an end to the Angolan crisis. The UN Security Council is to meet tomorrow for a special discussion of the Angolan issue. The Assembly held another session today and urged the UN Security Council to adopt measures that will bring the war to an end in Angola. The deputies also approved the Law on Compulsory Military Service.

[Begin recording] [Inhangica] The National Assembly has just approved this draft appeal to the UN Security Council, which is due to meet in New York tomorrow. The appeal reminds the UN Security Council that it must honor its responsibilities and take steps to deal with Angola's grave situation. Joao Melo, Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] deputy to the National Assembly, addressed the session in this manner:

[Melo] The National Assembly of the Republic of Angola is currently meeting in Luanda. Having learned that the UN Security Council is to meet to analyze the situation in this country; considering that there is the need urgently to implement UN Security Council Resolution 804, which singled out the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] as the principal violator of the Angolan Peace Accords; considering the urgent need to implement the communique issued by the troika of Angolan peace process observers—the United States, Portugal, and Russia—at their meeting in Lisbon recently due to UNITA's clear and continued failure to observe the Angolan Peace Accords; considering that the elected Angolan Government's compliance with the Triple Zero Option has rendered it a victim of that same option because UNITA has not complied with it and has received assistance from certain countries, which have intervened in the Angolan problem; and considering that the war situation has progressively worsened, with systematic massacres of people and the destruction of cities and economic as well as social infrastructure, and the Angolan people's increasing suffering because they have been reduced to famine, thirst, and misery, the National Assembly hereby urgently calls on the UN Security

Council to take the necessary measures. These measures are: A. To condemn unequivocally the aggressor and violator of the peace accords, of pertinent UN Security Council resolutions, and of decisions issued by the troika of observers; B. To release the elected Angolan Government from abiding by the Triple Zero Option, thereby recognizing the Angolan Government's right to resort to Article 51 of the UN Charter in order to guarantee safety for defenseless people and the integrity of its borders; C. To prescribe the adoption of effective international sanctions against UNITA, should it not stop the war immediately and should it refuse to conclude the unconditional withdrawal of its troops from all areas and localities it occupied after the 29-30 September 1992 elections, along with their full confinement and disarmament, thereby creating the conditions needed for resuming and concluding the implementation of the peace accords.

[Inhanga] Today's session sought to conclude the debate on the General Law on the Military Service. Deputy Defense Minister Pedro Sebastiao made the following announcement:

[Sebastiao] Male citizens between the ages of 20 and 45 are obliged to serve in the Angolan Armed Forces in the manner and terms stipulated in the existing law. Paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 9 tell us that active military service is two years in the Army and three years in the Navy and Air Force.

Dear deputies: This means that the citizens will enter the Army at the age of 20, and not when they are 30, 40, or 50. Depending on which branch of the Armed Forces they have joined, they will become reservists when they are 22 or 23 years old. The law also states that, when they become reservists, they will be in the first reservist force up to the age of 35. They will be in the second reservist force between the ages of 36 and 40 and they will be in the third reservist force between the ages of 41 and 45. As we have just said, in peace time it is up to this Assembly to define the numbers of the Armed Forces. We are convinced that the Armed Forces will not be capable of absorbing all youths who meet the requirements to be conscripted into the compulsory military service. There are various reasons for that, including economic reasons; a lack of infrastructure, and so forth. What I mean by that is that a portion of our citizens annually joins the reserve force, not of their own volition, but because the country so requires. In other words, the Armed Forces are unable to absorb all young men.

Dear deputies: You have expressed fears that, in peace time, a citizen might be drafted into the military service for the first time at the ages of 30, 35, 40, or 45. That possibility is rather remote because the three types of reserve forces will only be used if, in war time, the active Armed Forces are unable to comply with their tasks. Obviously, such forces will not be called up in anarchic fashion. There will be regulations. The first to be called

up will be the 20-year-olds who turn 20 that year and who were not incorporated into the Armed Forces for some reason.

[Inhanga] The National Assembly unanimously approved the Law on the Military Service after the various review proposals and suggestions had been clarified. Conscription age limits are 20 and 45. Female participation in the Armed Forces will occur on a voluntary basis. The law recommends mechanisms to discourage massive numbers of conscientious objectors. [end recording]

#### Government Official on Public Service Salaries

MB1003085993 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 10 Mar 93

[Interview with Public Administration Minister Dr. Pitra Neto by unidentified Angolan television reporter in Luanda on 9 March—first paragraph is studio introduction]

[Text] The minimum salary for public servants will be fixed at 90,000 new kwanzas this month. In view of the fact that the government is to adopt a war economy, though, salary increases will not be in line with the actual cost of living. These were some of the conclusions arrived at during the Council of Ministers' meeting chaired by President of the Republic Jose Eduardo dos Santos today.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Today's session of the Council of Ministers may have lasted more than nine hours but it did not touch on every issue on the agenda of the proceedings. In view of this, a new session has already been scheduled for 19 March. Today's meeting focused on issues related to Angola's military and political situation, as well as the current economic crisis. The meeting opened with reports on the military situation, the peace process, and the Economic Stabilization Program. These were followed by analyses of the State General Budget, currently in preparation, and of the Foreign Exchange Budget. These issues will continue to be discussed at the upcoming session.

As Public Administration Minister Dr. Pitra Neto said, the discussion and approval of decrees on salary updating was one of the more pertinent issues raised at the meeting.

[Neto] Generally speaking, the meeting achieved consensus regarding the main lines to govern the updating of salaries for public servants.

[Reporter] What are the principal lines in the proposal put forth by the Labor Ministry?

[Neto] The first one is that this measure arises out of current needs. This means that it is being studied. This study will not take very long. We believe a series of plans and legal documents are to be presented to competent

state organs for discussion and approval. Those documents are to regulate in new ways the public service's system of salaries. A range of subsidies, emoluments, and social compensation payments are to be introduced as complementary salaries to public servants. The reason for this proposal is simply to update basic salaries in the public service, notably its military, paramilitary, and civilian administration sectors.

[Reporter] Does updating mean correspondence with the current cost of living?

[Neto] It is an attempt to bring those salaries closer to the actual cost of living now. As you know, at this stage you cannot deal with the problem of the cost of living simply by updating salaries. It is necessary to take other measures, despite extreme economic difficulties caused by war, which is intensifying and which hinders other economic factors which might prevent extremely high inflationary prices.

[Reporter] Please talk to us about figures. By what percentage might salaries increase as a result of the upcoming study?

[Neto] No, that is something that needs to be clarified: The updating is to occur immediately. The complete restructuring of the salary system of the public service as a whole, the holders of political posts, and public service management and leadership posts should occur within the first half of this year, in accordance with our ministry's plans. Nonetheless, the government has decided to take updating measures whereby the minimum salary, which currently stands at 18 [as heard], will rise to figures of about 90,000 new kwanzas at least. [end recording]

#### UNITA Commentary Accuses Portugal of Partiality

MB0503153993 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 5 Mar 93

[Station commentary: "Only seldom has the war in Angola been mentioned without a direct or indirect mention of Portugal's involvement"]

[Text] Only seldom has the war in Angola been mentioned without a direct or indirect mention of Portugal's involvement. Portugal was bellicose during the national liberation struggle. The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola's [UNITA] 16-year war of resistance occurred subsequently and Portugal was one of the causes of the war because its decolonization process failed.

Others who have suffered from a similar failure have been the Timorese. Communist Portuguese are to blame for favoring the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] during the decolonization process and

handing over power to it through the Cuban expeditionary army. Rosa Coutinho, Otelio Saraiva de Carvalho, and others were involved in this. A marriage of convenience was then celebrated and Portugal has always been part of the scenario. It has not always revealed itself, but it has always resorted to underhanded ways to play its paternalist and protectionist role in favor of the MPLA.

It was very often because of Portugal's bad offices that the rest of the international community took to favoring that European country's proteges on the pretext that Portugal knew Angola best. Portugal has been part of this treason to the Angolan people for many years, in addition to the 500 years of its colonization of this country and people. Today, Portugal is wasting a rich opportunity to wash the dirt of the past off its face.

Its current prime minister has been involved in shady business with Jose Eduardo dos Santos, who offered him a container with some 200 diamonds in it shortly before the signing of the Bicesse Accords. This was witnessed by Jose Eduardo dos Santos' security personnel. Nothing impartial can be expected from Portugal in its capacity as observer for as long as Cavaco Silva is in charge of government. He has allowed himself to be bribed and is now forced to turn a blind eye to the MPLA's violations of real democracy in Angola. We have mentioned the fact that certain Western countries must share in the blame for Angola's current crisis. Their complicity is evident. Portugal appears as the master of the arena where the fate and happiness of Angolan people are played out. Ironically, the Portuguese leader occasionally refers to Angolans as sister people.

Spain appears alongside Portugal. Spain was responsible for violating the Triple Zero clause of the Bicesse Accords. It formed the Riot Police [Policia Anti-Motim] in violation of the peace accords. Foxy Brazil forms the last corner of that triangle. It was Collor de Mello's Brazil that brought to Angola its fraud-making machinery which has already brought rewards to Collor de Mello in Brazil. We are trying to draw a picture of the sequence of events that the Angolan people describe today as the negative work of the international community. Truth be told, there are people and governments in the international community that share virtually no blame in this context. Some of them even helped Angolan people contest Luanda's illegal, minority, and tyrannical government. It is a pity that some of them have become impatient at a time when they should be helping to finish what they helped erect, and that was democracy in Angola.

Today, there is the erroneous tendency to describe as democracy the behavior of the present Luanda regime. We do not believe that those who say so can possibly be saying what they really feel. If those who acted as Angolan election observers were so extensively bribed by the MPLA—as part of the fraud that tarnished those same elections—that they even declared them to have been free and fair, then the blame must not be laid at the



door of democracy. Instead, the blame must be placed at the door of men who are corrupt and lacking in moral, civic, and political integrity. Those who did not participate in the election process as observers gathered evidence proving massive fraud in the 29-30 September 1992 elections. Those people are with UNITA.

It is surprising that members of democratic governments should have been in touch with such evidence, left Angola deeply surprised, and arrived in their countries only to become silent. In the final analysis, what the international community wants for Angola is not real democracy. What the international community wants is a quick solution to the Angolan conflict so it can get down to exploiting the country's wealth. To us, though, Angola means more than wealth alone. Our people come before and above any other consideration, so their wishes have to come first. Wealth comes afterward.

The international community is also erroneously convinced that only the MPLA will agree to having foreigners exploit oil, diamonds, iron, and so on. It is not a matter of its being the MPLA which agrees to this, or the other side which does not. What brings, and will bring, the investor to Angola is the marriage of convenience between Angola's need to put out its raw materials and the correct technology that is in the hands of foreigners. Whatever government takes over in Angola, none will ever be able to do without the technology of industrialized countries. We think it is for that reason that they are unnaturally favoring the MPLA and committing the sort of human error that will sooner or later bring them remorse, on one hand, and delay Angola's pacification, on the other. Delays in the pacification of Angola will mean no investment.

The Angolan people must be in control in their own land. They must have an opinion, irrespective of their backgrounds. We are not referring to a handful of men who have surrounded themselves with machinery that allows them to talk to the world on behalf of people they do not represent.

Let the international community rest assured: Whoever takes over in Angola will not be able to dispense with the technology or expertise of industrialized countries. Thus, the more impartial they are in matters of mediation, observation, and supervision, the sooner the conflict will be settled and normal life will return to the country.

One thing is certain: It is not a matter of victory. It is, rather, the fact that Angolan people are discerning people so they are obstinate, too. They know what they seek and what they seek is what will be convenient for them in their own land. Let no one from outside who is the ally of one of the sides try to dictate terms to the other Angolan side: The Angolan people will not agree to that.

We know where to find the graves of our parents and of our brethren. No one will show us the path to servitude or capitulation. History tells us we have often been left alone. Now, we are here and we are ever stronger in relation to what we began with. We shall triumph.

## **Malawi**

### **Government Ready To Aid Mozambican Refugees**

*MB1103055693 Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 10 Mar 93*

[Text] The Malawi Government has reaffirmed its commitment to assisting Mozambican refugees in the country until they are able to return home [words indistinct]. The remarks were made today in Blantyre by the minister of health, Honorable Dr. Heatherwick Ntata, when he opened the seventh meeting of the Tripartite Commission for the Voluntary Repatriation of Mozambican Refugees in Malawi. Honorable Dr. Ntata who is co-chairman of the commission, however, said Malawi needs more assistance from the international community to supplement her own resources which have been [word indistinct] by the presence of the refugees.

On the (?permanent) repatriation of the refugees, [words indistinct] and called on the Mozambican Government and Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] to strictly adhere to the cease-fire accord they signed last year. Hon. Dr. Ntata said the Government of Malawi will continue (?taking) efforts aimed at finding a lasting solution to the Mozambican conflict. He, however, expressed concern over the escalating armed robberies in Malawi, which he said [word indistinct] than before. Hon. Dr. Ntata said for this reason, the Malawi Government will present at the meeting proposals aimed at protecting the lives and property of both Malawians and [word indistinct] Mozambicans. He said the proposals would include providing all refugees with identity cards [words indistinct].

Speaking at the same meeting, Mozambique's Interior Minister Mr. Manuel Antonio said it was his government's wish to see that all refugees permanently return home. He expressed the hope that the meeting will come up with practical strategies on the repatriation of the refugees. In his remarks, the [word indistinct] for UNHCR in Southern Africa, Mr. [name indistinct], said his organization is doing its best to rehabilitate areas [word indistinct].

## **Mozambique**

### **Government Accuses Renamo of 'Major' Accord Violations**

*MB1103115493 Maputo Radio Maputo in English 1100 GMT 11 Mar 93*

[Text] The Mozambican Government has accused the former rebel Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] movement of major violations of last October's peace agreement, including facilitating the training of Zimbabwean dissidents and bringing in a battalion of



Renamo troops trained in Malawi. The accusations are contained in Mozambican Government and United Nations documents.

Renamo refused to participate in inquiries into the allegations and boycotted two United Nations-chaired meetings called to discuss the issues, with the result that the allegations have still not been investigated. The allegations were made by the government in a letter to the Cease-Fire Commission. The letter says that in the first week of February a Renamo battalion entered Mozambique from Malawi, where it was trained. It adds that a (?unit) of 1,000 Zimbabweans are at this moment being trained by white instructors in Gorongosa, the Renamo stronghold in central Mozambique.

The government also claims that 300 well-equipped men were seen moving in the direction of Zimbabwe, in the Luganda River area of Guro District. Guro is a mountainous district about 120 km northwest of Gorongosa and close to the Zimbabwean border. The complaint further accused Renamo of hiding war materiel in Gorongosa.

An internal UN document reveals that the UN military officer who chairs the Cease-Fire Commission told the UN special representative in Mozambique, Aldo Ajello, earlier this month, that Renamo's abstention from participating in the investigation of the alleged violations was, by itself, a violation of the peace accord.

#### **Commentary Views U.S. Position on UNITA Violations**

*MB1003094093 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 9 Mar 93*

[Station commentary: "The Taking of Huambo by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola"]

[Text] The taking of the city of Huambo by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] and its prompt statement of intent to negotiate would be evidence, if evidence be needed, of UNITA's lack of honesty toward the Angolan peace process. It was obvious, even to the least attentive observers, that UNITA's excuses not to go to Addis Ababa were nothing more than just excuses. Savimbi wanted to negotiate from a position of strength and there could be no talks before he took Huambo.

However, in the midst of this enormous tragedy caused by the boundless ambition of one man who wants to be president of Angola no matter the life and destruction it may cost, what is the role of the so-called international community? To make things easier, we can say the international community is made up of the representative of the UN secretary general and of the troika which includes Portugal, Russia, and the United States.

When the government and UNITA signed the Bicesse Accord they handed to the international community the responsibility to guarantee that everything would go in

accordance with the terms of the accord. It was necessary that there should be a force that would make both sides respect and abide by the undertakings they had assumed, should one, or the two sides violate them.

Yet, what was it we witnessed during the run-up to elections? We witnessed the Luanda government strictly comply with its undertakings while UNITA did as it pleased without either the United Nations or the troika of observers making the slightest effort to make it comply with the accord it had signed and use force for that purpose if need be. When fighting resumed after the elections, things became even more tragic because, with UNITA already openly on the path to bloody violation of the signed accords, the international community suggested the idea of further talks between the two sides, instead of mobilizing itself to stop UNITA and forcing it to return to its undertakings.

There was nothing to negotiate at that stage. Negotiations had taken place before the Bicesse Accords. What had to be done at that stage was to force compliance with the accord. To negotiate was to tell Savimbi that he could use war as blackmail to win slices of power at the negotiating table he had not won during elections.

Can it be that representatives of the international community failed to see this? Only if they were extremely naive, which is far from true. The war continued. Death and destruction increased at an alarming rate and the international community continued to talk about negotiation. Meanwhile, Savimbi laughed and continued to fuel the fire. Placed in a ridiculous position, Margaret Anstee [UN secretary general special representative in Angola] and the troika are making ultimatums that UNITA is ignoring. Nothing is happening. Were Savimbi Saddam Husayn, U.S. bombers would long have reduced his gang to dust. Instead, nothing has happened. Portugal and Russia, alarmed by the fact that arms are being supplied to UNITA without anyone bothering to try and prevent it, now favor a resumption of supplies to the Luanda government. However, the United States opposes that.

No one is making any decision, despite more deaths and massive destruction occurring daily. They keep procrastinating from one meeting to the next, each more ineffective than the previous one. All this makes us believe that the United States has not altered its policy toward Angola. The U.S. State Department officials who make decisions on Africa continue to want Savimbi in power in Luanda, no matter what he may do.

What is more, this is no reason for surprise because, though the administration may have changed in Washington, the officials in the Africa Section have not and they are Savimbi's close friends. As the proverb says, a friend in need is a friend indeed.

**Renamo Reportedly Training Elite Unit in Kenya**

*MB1103050593 Maputo Radio Maputo in English 1800 GMT 10 Mar 93*

[Text] The Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] movement in Mozambique is reported to be training 300 members of an elite military unit in Kenya. Quoting a source from the Defense Ministry, the Maputo independent paper [name indistinct] said the Renamo unit was being trained at two localities named as (Muza) and (Muranga), about 150 km from the Kenyan capital, Nairobi. The 300 men were to form what the sources referred to as a reserve force for Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama. When [name indistinct] asked the Renamo general secretary, Vicente Ululu, to comment on the claim, he denied that the former rebel had any form of military cooperation with Kenya.

**Dhlakama on Government Treatment of Commission Members**

*MB1003185393 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 10 Mar 93*

[Text] Information just received from Maringue, through our colleague Luisa Menezes, states that members of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] in the various commissions established within the framework of the Rome Accords are not attending meetings because the minimum necessary conditions have not been created for their stay in the country's capital. Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama said this in Maringue today at a news conference attended by about 40 national and foreign journalists.

[Begin Menezes recording] For example, Dhlakama said that Raul Domingos and Vicente Ululu—both present here in Maringue today—receive meals for only two or three days a week. Answering a journalist's question on his absence from Maputo, the Renamo leader said he does not yet have a house in the capital for himself and his staff.

Dhlakama today gave a 90-minute news conference in Maringue during which he spoke of the nonimplementation of the General Peace Accord by the government, the UN delay in implementing the accord, the role played by humanitarian organizations providing assistance in Mozambique, and the cost of living.

The Renamo leader categorically denied that Renamo was principally responsible for the massacres in Mozambique or that it kidnapped children during its attacks on economic targets. He said children found in his movement were found abandoned in villages where Renamo attacked Frelimo troops' barracks. Afonso Dhlakama accused the government of violating the peace accord as a maneuver to gain time because it is afraid of losing the elections. [end recording]

**Dhlakama Ordered Team Not To Attend CSC Talks**

*MB1103070393 London BBC World Service in Portuguese 2030 GMT 10 Mar 93*

[From the "Last Minute" program]

[Text] Afonso Dhlakama, leader of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo], revealed in Maringue, in central Mozambique today that he had ordered the Renamo team in Maputo not to attend Supervision and Control Commission [CSC] meetings. Leonel Matias, our correspondent in Mozambique, attended Dhlakama's speech.

[Matias] Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama today stated publicly for the first time that he had ordered the Renamo representatives in Maputo not to attend CSC meetings. Addressing some 40 Mozambican and foreign newsmen, Afonso Dhlakama said his decision had been based on the fact that his men in Maputo are hungry and have not received food on a regular basis for more than two months. Dhlakama accused the government of violating the General Peace Accord in an attempt to avoid the holding of multiparty elections.

In concrete terms, Dhlakama alleged that the government is transferring soldiers and members of the defunct People's National Security Service [Snasp] into the police force. He also alleged that the government is not creating the accommodation, food, and transportation conditions prescribed by the General Peace Accord.

Reacting to reports that the Maputo city mayor's residence is being prepared to receive him, Dhlakama said that house will not do because it is too near the security services and is extensively bugged.

Asked by a BBC reporter at the news conference whether a direct Chissano-Dhlakama encounter might not help overcome current difficulties, the Renamo leader revealed a meeting is being prepared which might take place soon, but he failed to divulge the date or the venue. He added, quote, we will not return to war. We just want to exert pressure on the international community to make the government comply with the General Peace Accord, unquote.

Also during the news conference, Dhlakama blamed the United Nations for delays in the implementation of the General Peace Accord because the UN peacekeeping forces had taken so long to arrive.

**President Chissano, Officials Arrive in Mauritius**

*MB1003195693 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1400 GMT 10 Mar 93*

[Text] President Joaquim Chissano has already arrived in Mauritius, where he will attend the 25th independence anniversary and first anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic. Chissano is accompanied by his

wife, Marcelina Chissano, Trade Minister Daniel Gabriel, Culture and Youth Minister Mateus Catupa, and Deputy Foreign Minister Salome Moiane. Besides attending the Mauritius national day festivities, the Mozambican delegation will hold bilateral cooperation talks, particularly in the fields of tourism, culture, youth, and diplomacy.

#### Comments on Cooperation

*MB1103071093 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 10 Mar 93*

[Excerpt] President Joaquim Chissano said in Port Louis this afternoon that he would like to see the existing cooperation between Mozambique and Mauritius strengthened further. The Mozambican head of state expressed optimism over the objectives advocated by the two countries in the field of cooperation.

Chissano is in Port Louis to attend celebrations marking the 25th independence anniversary and first anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic of Mauritius.

President Joaquim Chissano has already held a meeting with his Mauritian counterpart. This evening, the Mozambican head of state will be honored with a dinner hosted by the Mauritian prime minister. [passage omitted]

#### Namibia

##### 'Controversy' Over Alleged Mercenaries in Hospital

*MB1103103393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1005 GMT 11 Mar 93*

[Text] Windhoek Mar 11 SAPA—Controversy continues to surround three alleged South African mercenaries treated at Windhoek's Medicity hospital for injuries reportedly sustained in Angola.

Reports in Windhoek on Thursday [11 March] said Mr Nico Basson, Mr Harry Ferreira and Mr Geoff Lansberg were admitted to hospital on Sunday [7 March] evening after being flown to Eros suburban airport from Luanda. They are said to be employed by an oil company to guard installations in Angola.

News reports said the men suffered gun shot and shrapnel wounds. One said five men altogether had come to Namibia.

They were reportedly flown to Windhoek by the company Pro Pilot contracted to fly mercenaries recruited from former South African Defence Force members to Angola.

Hospital Administrator Annchen Parkhouse said the men, who said they were hurt in a bakkie [pick-up truck] accident and had injuries consistent with their claim,

were discharged from Medicity on Wednesday morning. She said they had all belonged to South African medical aid schemes.

Later on Wednesday a Namibian Broadcasting Corporation [Nambc] television team filmed two male patients, a third was obscured by a screen, who had been moved into a children's ward, and said they were the alleged mercenaries.

The hospital's legal representative later issued a letter to prevent the footage from being screened.

The item appeared on the 8pm news.

Mrs Parkhouse told SAPA on Thursday "two completely different patients" were now suing Medicity for invasion of their privacy.

"The only reason they had been moved was a shortage of beds," she said.

Medicity intends bringing an interdict against the Corporation for entering the hospital without permission, Lawyer Peter Koep said in Windhoek.

A Corporation spokesman said he was not prepared to make a statement until the Nambc had considered its position and had discussed the matter with Medicity's legal representatives.

South Africa's representative to Namibia, Mr Stephan Aldrich, reiterated the South African Government was in no way involved in the recruitment of mercenaries.

"In the interest of South Africa and of peace and stability in southern Africa, the South African Government would not tolerate a situation where Defence Force members were recruited as mercenaries," he said in a statement.

One source in Windhoek said the issue was being discussed at an extraordinary cabinet meeting on Thursday morning.

#### Swaziland

##### Prime Minister Denies Report on Recalling Miners

*MB1003133993 Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 10 Mar 93 pp 1, 3*

[Report by Vuyisile Hlatshwayo: "PM Denies Saying Govt To Recall 16,000 Miners From SA [South Africa]"

[Text] The Prime Minister, Mr Obed Dlamini, yesterday refuted a report that 16,000 migrant mine workers in South Africa were being recalled in order to create employment for that country's citizens.

Mr Obed Dlamini was reacting to a newspaper report that he had received a message from the South African



Government sent to all neighbouring countries informing them to recall all their citizens employed in South Africa.

The report, said to be full of factual inaccuracies, alleged that the PM informed Hluti residents that the South African Government wanted to localise all the jobs held by foreigners as part of the ongoing political changes there.

Mr Dlamini put the record straight that he only expressed fear for the high rate of unemployment in this country and wondered what would happen if the South African mines and the South African Government were to retrench all foreign mine workers.

"With a high rate of unemployment in this country ... one wonders what would happen if one day the South African mines and the Government of South Africa was to suddenly tell all foreign mine workers in South Africa to return to their home countries," said the PM.

He wondered what the Kingdom would do with the 16,000 migrant mine workers plus a number of other professionals working in that country.

The Prime Minister put it categorically clear that the Government could not recall Swazis employed in South Africa on the following ground.

—These individuals entered into personal contracts between the Mines through TEBA [The Employment Bureau of Africa] and themselves individually; Government as a third party could not therefore abrogate these contracts.

—Recall them to do what? Right now the Government is spending sleepless nights, thinking about the many young people and others who have been retrenched due to the prevailing difficult economic conditions, who continue to search, without much success, for job opportunities.

Mr Dlamini expressed grave concern that such a report had caused a lot of anxiety among TEBA, migrant workers, their families and the two Governments.

#### **Vusela Chief Says Humaras Seeks To Overthrow Government**

*MB1103112893 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 11 Mar 93 p 1*

[Report by Nimrod Mabuza: "Humaras Wants To Topple the Govt—Prince"]

[Text] The Human Rights Association of Swaziland (Humaras) is seeking to overthrow the government, Vusela [greetings committee] III chief, Prince Mahlalengani said yesterday.

He warned that the movement was a threat to the establishment if not checked and is allowed to grow.

He was speaking yesterday at the inkhundla [traditional community council center] of Ntfontjeni, Hhohho region, during the elections lesson by Vusela II.

Prince Mahlalengani called for stringent measures to be taken against political organisations that are being set-up.

The Prince also criticised law enforcing agents and said they are too lax on such organizations.

He said political parties were banned in Swaziland and that although the law has not been repealed, political parties here operate freely.

Prince Mahlalengani said government should closely watch these parties because they are a threat.

"I wonder if the government is aware of the organizations that are being set-up everyday.

"If the government is aware, does it have a constitution of each of the organizations.

"One begins to wonder what the government is going to do when there are so many organizations," he said.

He said some of these organizations are a threat to government and if they are allowed to grow, they will eventually take over power.

"One of such organizations is Humaras, which claims to be for human rights.

"This organization is almost a government on its own and should it be allowed to grow, it will fully take over the government," he warned.

He called for a close check on Humaras by Government.

But as the Prince was talking, a slogan was shouted from the crowd; 'Phansi Ngetinkhundla' [down with the tinkhundla]. But the person was quickly shouted down by others sitting next to him. The anti-tinkhundla [traditional community centers] slogan did not deter Prince Mahlalengani as he continued with his speech.

Prince Mahlalengani also called for stringent measures to be taken on foreign aid directed to Swazis.

He said foreign aid should come through the government, for if it comes straight to an individual or organization, strings might be attached to it.

"We do welcome foreign aid but I would prefer that such aid should come through the government," he said.

#### **Canada To Begin 'Phased Pullout' of Assistance**

*MB0903092493 Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 9 Mar 93 p 1,4*

[By Shaka Gina]

[Excerpt] Canadian donors will begin a phased pull-out of their assistance in the Kingdom over the next 18 months because Swaziland is now considered semi-developed to carry on on her own.

This follows the Canadian Government's ruling that donors from that country must pull out of countries

which seem to be capable of developing on their own and concentrate on countries which are severely suffering the shortage of funds for development.

This was disclosed by Mr Richard McTaggart, Overseas Operations Director of Unitarian Service Committee (USC) who was in the country to inspect 15 projects at Siphofaneni area, which were funded by the Canadian USC which funds Non Government Organisations.

These projects are under the Emanti Esive supervision.

He said they have found that Swaziland and Botswana fall under those African countries which are semi-developed and are capable to further develop on their own.

"We are phasing out of the country as we have done in Botswana in order to pump our funds in countries like Mozambique, Lesotho, Zambia and Somalia which are alarmingly under developed," he said.

Mr McTaggart denied allegations that his country would stop funding African countries because it will concentrate on Eastern European countries.

He said in Lesotho there is a circulating rumour that Canadian donors are now funding Eastern European countries for purposes of investing in those countries.

He noted that his country was not after profits, but developing the Third World countries.

He further pointed out that his country is still going to pump funds in African developing countries. [passage omitted]

#### **Police, Vigilantes Foil Pudemo Disruption of Meeting**

*MB1103102593 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 11 Mar 93 p 1*

[Report by Nimrod Mabuza: "Pudemo Silenced at Vusela Meeting"]

[Text] An attempt by the People's United Democratic Movement (Pudemo) to disrupt Vusela [greetings committee] III proceedings at Ntfontjeni was foiled by the police yesterday.

The police had backing from the community which suddenly alerted vigilantes to be on standby.

Pudemo, realizing that the going could be tough, backed down and the proceedings continued without any interruptions, except for inaudible murmurs.

Pudemo pamphlets which were distributed were quickly collected by police and locked in a police van.

The pamphlets called for a national boycott of the forth-coming elections.

It was later learnt that vigilantes, armed with sticks, mixed with the crowd and were ready to pounce on the Pudemo activists.

After the Vusela session, a community member wanted to know why the law against political parties is not being enforced.

"Are we free to form political parties?" he asked.

Attorney General, Mr Absalom Thwala said political parties are still banned in Swaziland.

"If you want to flout the laws of Swaziland, you can form a political party but the police will arrest you," he said.

Mr Thwala said the law, whether good or bad, should be enforced by the police.

Vusela III chief, Prince Mahlal'engangeni said the enforcement is lax in Swaziland.

"Maybe, it will be tightened by the new government," he said. Mazithulele Maziya wanted to know if new members of Parliament will not be intimidated, as it used to happen previously.

Maziya said MP's were intimidated and one of the them was forced to flee the country in fear of detention without trial.

This was in reference to Dzingalive Dlamini, then MP, who ran away to Botswana after he suspected he was about to be arrested.

Dlamini clashed with the then powerful Central Committee over his submissions in parliament. He was later victimised. He returned from Botswana and he was not arrested and according to Maziya he was silenced.

Vusela III member Mr Mathendele Dlamini said MP's are protected under the Parliament Privileges Act.

#### **Zambia**

#### **Security Forces Arrest More in Coup Plot Investigation**

*MB1003160593 Johannesburg Channel Television in English 1200 GMT 10 Mar 93*

[Text] More arrests in Zambia: Security forces have arrested two more members of the opposition United National Independence Party [UNIP] for questioning in connection with an alleged plot to render the country ungovernable through a campaign of civil disobedience. The two were arrested just hours after the release of three other detainees, including the son of former President Kenneth Kaunda.

UNIP seems to be hardening its position on the arrests, and has refused to hand over to police 10 passports

belonging to senior officials. It has also demanded the release of 21 of its officials still being held, adding that it was not happy with the way interrogations were being conducted.

The Zambian Government has further claims against UNIP. It is to appoint a commission of inquiry into violations of human rights during the term of former President Kaunda. Zambia's Legal Affairs Minister Dr. Roger Chongwe said the appointment of the commission underscored his government's commitment to the observance of human rights.

Chongwe also defended the Zambian Government's declaration of a state of emergency last week, saying it needed to determine the extent to which the plot to overthrow the government had spread.

#### **Chiluba Promises To Promote Democracy, Human Rights**

*MB1103075093 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 10 Mar 93*

[Text] President Chiluba today assured the international community that Zambia will continue to campaign against any human rights violations and promote democracy in the region. He said that Zambia believes in noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries, but will [words indistinct] in the region.

The president was speaking at State House, when he received letters of credence from the French ambassador designate to Zambia, Mr. (Jean Bout). The ambassador, however, called for an active regional cooperation program to promote conditions conducive to the development of Zambia and the Zambian economy.

#### **World Bank Grants \$32 Million Loan for Education**

*MB1103074993 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 10 Mar 93*

[Text] Zambia has signed a \$32 million loan agreement with the World Bank to fund projects aimed at (improving) primary education in the country [words indistinct] on education in Karonga today, Education Minister Arthur Wina said that the loan [words indistinct] to specific activities, all of which were part of the [words indistinct] Mr. Wina said that the workshop will discuss the implementation of the multimillion U.S. dollar education program that will [word indistinct] the education sector in Zambia.

#### **Zimbabwe**

#### **Angola Asks for Mugabe's Help in Pressuring UNITA**

*MB1003150293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1127 GMT 10 Mar 93*

[Text] Harare Mar 10 SAPA—Angola's Government on Wednesday [10 March] appealed to Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe, as chairman of the Frontline

States, to convince the international community to denounce UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola].

Lt-Gen Alexandre "Kito" Rodrigues of the Angolan Armed Forces, on a visit to Zimbabwe to deliver a message from President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, said Mr. Mugabe was the only person who could pressure the United Nations to give moral support to the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] government.

The ZIANA national news agency reports Angola, which is in its 18th year of civil war, has largely been destroyed. Road, air, and railway networks, schools, hospitals, electricity systems, factories, and homes have been razed by heavy fighting.

"I am here to inform President Mugabe as chairman of the Frontline States of the situation in Angola.

"There is no-one else but him that can denounce UNITA and put pressure on the United Nations Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali.

"We expect moral support, especially to convince the public and the international community that the Angolan situation is not similar to that in Somalia because in this country there has been free and fair elections and a government was elected.

"This means that this government is a legal party and the friendly governments should support us."

Gen Rodrigues said the situation in Angola was deteriorating each day because the UNITA rebels preferred war, after its defeat in last year's elections.

The situation was aggravated by the presence of foreigners assisting UNITA, he added.

#### **Military Acquires New Chinese Air Defense System**

*MB0903192293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1706 GMT 9 Mar 93*

[Text] Harare March 9 SAPA—Zimbabwe has acquired a new air defence system from China, but the purchase is shrouded in secrecy with only the barest of hints coming from the Defence Ministry in Harare.

Last week, the ZIANA news agency reported on Tuesday [2 March], Defence Minister Moven Mahachi told Parliament his ministry had overshot its budget for the 1990/1991 financial year because of the purchase of air defence equipment from China.

"The ministry is contracted to purchase air defence equipment from China. The equipment was ready for delivery in 1991," Mr. Mahachi told Parliament without disclosing the value or the type of equipment.

However, he disclosed that ZD[Zimbabwe dollars]2.9 million was spent when officers of the Air Force of Zimbabwe [AFZ] went to China to be trained to operate the equipment which he described as "sophisticated".



Senior officers within both the Ministry of Defence and the AFZ are tight-lipped about the acquisition.

"It's one of our secrets. I believe we all keep some secrets," one official said.

Military co-operation between Zimbabwe and China dates to the days of the struggle for Zimbabwe's independence and the AFZ flies Chinese-made MiG-21 (F-7) fighter aircraft alongside European models.

Late last year Zimbabwe complained of violations of its airspace by high-flying South African aircraft.

During the 1990/1991 financial year the Ministry of Defence had its vote raised by ZD157,615,000 to more than ZD1 billion.

#### **Government, Botswana Agree To End Surtax**

*MB0903062393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0433  
GMT 9 Mar 93*

[Text] Harare March 8 SAPA—Zimbabwe and Botswana have in principle agreed to scrap surcharges on each other's products to increase trade between the two countries, a Zimbabwean deputy minister said on Monday [8 March].

Industry and Commerce Deputy Minister Simon Moyo told the 60th Mashonaland Chamber of Industries' annual meeting that although Zimbabwe had a preferential trade agreement with Botswana, goods originating from either Country had been subjected to duty, ZIANA news agency reports.

He said Zimbabwe levied a surtax on Botswana goods, prompting the country to retaliate by imposing surcharges on Zimbabwean products.

"We still have to come to an understanding but in principle we have agreed to remove the surtax," Mr Moyo said.

He said trade between Zimbabwe and Botswana was growing, but growth in Zimbabwean exports to Botswana were growing more slowly.

Mr Moyo urged Zimbabwean companies to be more aggressive and to become competitive in terms of quality and price, adding that the local business community had to realise they faced stiff competition from South Africa.

He said Mozambique also offered a lucrative market for Zimbabwean products.

## Mali

### Niger Prime Minister Ends Visit; Joint Communiqué Issued

AB1003161493 Bamako Radiodiffusion-Television du Mali Radio in French 1500 GMT 9 Mar 93

[Text] The Niger Prime Minister, Amadou Cheiffou, has just left Bamako following a 24-hour working visit to Mali. During his visit, the prime minister held working sessions with Malian authorities on relations between the two countries. Abdouramane Sakou reports on the visit:

[Begin Sakou recording] Several issues were tackled in the joint communiqué issued at the end of the Niger prime minister's 24-hour visit to discuss relations and how they have weakened due to recent common border problems. Amadou Cheiffou would like the two sides to analyze those problems together. This idea served as the basis for consultations between the authorities of the two countries on the one hand, and experts on the other.

At the end of the discussions, the experts presented a report to the authorities on the various aspects of the Mali-Niger relations with special emphasis on border security issues. To this end, the two countries will set up a dynamic information mechanism in future aimed at promoting better integration between border zones. Besides, they are calling for further consultations between the two countries. Other decisions on cooperation and the joint administration of the border should lead to improved relations in the zone to the great satisfaction of the two countries.

The two countries also discussed the situation in other countries such as Togo, Somalia, and Liberia, where they hoped the Yamoussoukro accord will be implemented. They also condemned the recent spate of violence in the Republic of South Africa.

## Niger

### Second Round of Presidential Elections Postponed

AB1003211193 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1830 GMT 10 Mar 93

[Excerpt] The second round of the presidential elections in Niger, initially slated for 20 March, will no longer take place on that date, according to an official announcement from the Ministry of Interior in Niger today. Mallam Yaro, Africa No. 1's correspondent in Niamey, has the details:

[Begin recording] It is with bitterness that the political class in Niger learned of the postponement of the second round of presidential elections slated for 20 March. Interior Minister Daouda Rabiou, who announced this, did not give any reasons for this postponement. He

simply said that these elections would be held within the deadline set for the end of the transitional period, that is to say, 31 March.

So far, the results of the first round of elections have not yet been validated by the Supreme Court, which is refusing to take partial results. According to the National Commission for Monitoring and Supervising Elections, some seven polling stations have not yet transmitted their reports. These reports are needed by the Supreme Court to validate the results and also by the government to begin open the electoral campaign. [passage omitted] [end recording]

## Nigeria

### Aikhomu on Peace, Security, Cote d'Ivoire Incident

AB1003212693 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 10 Mar 93

[Text] The vice president, Admiral Augustus Aikhomu, says Nigeria will not be detracted from her commitment to the promotion of peace and stability in the West African subregion. He was speaking when he received a three-man delegation of the Liberian interim government in Abuja. Vice President Aikhomu said Nigeria's commitment to ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] remains unshaken, in spite of the unfortunate bombing of the Liberia-Cote d'Ivoire border by the peacekeepers. He briefed the delegation about his diplomatic mission to Cote d'Ivoire last week and said the Ivorian leader had agreed that the matter be closed. The vice president pledged Nigeria's continued support for Liberia until peace is restored in that country.

The leader of the delegation, Ambassador (Herbert Grower), who is also special adviser to Liberia's interim government, Amos Sawyer, briefed the vice president on Liberia's position regarding the bombing incident. He solicited Nigeria's assistance in arranging a meeting between President Sawyer and Ivorian leader, President Houphouet-Boigny.

### Commander Confirms Liberia's Taylor in Hiding

AB1003214393 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 10 Mar 93

[Text] The ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] field commander, Major General Adetunji Olurin, has said that the six-nation peacekeeping force has closed in on the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] troops, forcing rebel leader Charles Taylor into hiding. Maj. Gen. Olurin told airport correspondents shortly before he left for Liberia that Charles Taylor is being urged to come out of hiding to enable them to negotiate with him. He said that some 500 NPFL militiamen surrendered to ECOMOG in the past four weeks, adding that refugees were receiving help from the UN officials at various

camps. On the situation in Liberia, the field commander said calm had returned in areas under ECOMOG control, where schools have reopened.

### Sierra Leone

**Troops, Rebels Clash in Boperi Leaving 25 Dead**  
*AB1103094093 Freetown SLBS Radio in English 0700 GMT 10 Mar 93*

[Excerpt] Two hundred and six civilians, who were behind rebel lines at Boperi, 27 miles off Pujehun Town, were on Monday [8 March] evacuated by government troops after heavy fighting in the area in which 25 rebels were killed, including their commando, [words indistinct].

According to the chief of operations, Force Brigadier Joe Andrews Koromah, government troops also captured a quantity of AK-47 assault rifles, RPG [rocket propelled grenade] guns, and documents of the fleeing rebels. As the 5th Battalion continues to advance into Pujehun District, they have recaptured Lanan Apaka, Makanta, Paka, and Diamond Junction. And in Kono, Major Koromah revealed that the 5th Battalion, under the command of Major Sidiki, had captured Baiama, (Gaiala), and Pendo. [passage omitted]

### Togo

**Government Sets 15 Mar Deadline for Work Resumption**  
*AB1103144093 Lome Radio Lome in French 1230 GMT 11 Mar 93*

[Text] The government at its 10 March Cabinet meeting decided to initiate tough measures to ensure the total resumption of work. In fact, the democratic process desired by the Togolese people cannot be successfully achieved in the absence of fully functional public services, and the relaunching of production units to generate the resources to organize elections. Moreover, a democracy based on misery, poverty, impaired public health, and the degradation of the people, as well as retarded education, defeats its very purpose right at the onset, and cannot record any durable success.

It is in order to guarantee the success of the democratic process that the crisis government took it upon itself to resolve, through concrete actions, the current concerns of our people, notably in regard to security matters. It has, therefore, become indispensable to relaunch all units of production and services.

Consequently, the minister of employment, labor, and civil service immediately calls on all civil and public servants, who have not yet resumed work, to report to their work places by 15 March at the latest, at exactly 0700. Any one who fails to respect the given deadline shall be considered to have resigned, and shall be replaced immediately.  
Issued in Lome on 11 March 1993  
Signed Joachim Garba Dovi, minister of employment, labor, and civil service.

**Cabinet Forms Special Force for Reconciliation, Security**  
*AB1103150793 Lome Radio Lome in French 1230 GMT 11 Mar 93*

[Text] The Togolese Government made important decisions at its 10 March weekly Cabinet meeting. Two decrees were also issued. The first was on appointments, and the second on the setting up and assignment of the special Operational Force for Reconciliation and Security-1993 [FORS-93]. I will now hand over to Asandi Nyasa for more details:

[Nyasa] In accordance with the two decrees, a special force to be known as the FORS-93, has been created. The main objectives are to restore peace and to guarantee security for persons and goods in the whole country, before, during, and after parliamentary and presidential elections; take necessary measures to maintain law and order, in absolute neutrality, for all parties and political groups, and in accordance with existing rules and regulations.

The setting up of FORS-93 is in line with the seven-point basic plan which was adopted by the head of state and the prime minister on 11 February. Point 5, Paragraph 1 of the plan stresses that the special FORS-93, which is aimed at restoring peace and national security, will be manned solely by the country's Gendarmerie, the police, and security forces.



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